

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. XLX.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

No. 11

### CONTENTS.

|                                                                              |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Epitome of the Week, &c.                                                     | 205 |
| Leading Articles:—                                                           |     |
| The Situation at Peking                                                      | 206 |
| The Anglo-Russian Land Dispute at Hankow                                     | 207 |
| Leprosy in Hongkong                                                          | 207 |
| Plague and Disinfection                                                      | 207 |
| The Opening of Tientsin                                                      | 208 |
| Supreme Court                                                                | 208 |
| Wreck of an American Transport                                               | 208 |
| Sad Shooting Case                                                            | 211 |
| American Volunteers in Hongkong                                              | 212 |
| The Political Situation in China                                             | 212 |
| The Piracy in Kwangtung                                                      | 213 |
| Alleged Forgery of a Trade Mark                                              | 213 |
| Water Return                                                                 | 213 |
| Corporal Almond to Receive an Italian Medal                                  | 214 |
| The Dry Earth System                                                         | 214 |
| The Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving, and Dyeing Co., Limited                | 214 |
| The Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding and Dock Co., Limited                 | 215 |
| Straits Insurance Co., Limited                                               | 215 |
| The Russo-Chinese Bank                                                       | 215 |
| The Hongkong Cricket Club                                                    | 215 |
| The Royal Hongkong Golf Club                                                 | 216 |
| Correspondence                                                               | 216 |
| Important Political Movements at Peking                                      | 216 |
| The Unrest at Peking                                                         | 216 |
| Kang Yi and the Peking Crisis                                                | 216 |
| The Empress-Dowager on Financial Reform                                      | 216 |
| The Empress-Dowager's Health                                                 | 217 |
| Death of the Russian Chares D'Affaires in Korea                              | 217 |
| Tientsin                                                                     | 217 |
| The Russian Concession at Hankow and Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., Property | 217 |
| Unseemly Religious Controversy                                               | 217 |
| Outrage on a French Priest                                                   | 218 |
| Marshall Su to Settle the Difficulties at Kwang-chowwan                      | 218 |
| Affairs in the Philippines                                                   | 218 |
| Japanese Railway in China                                                    | 218 |
| The Anti-Japanese Riot at Amoy                                               | 218 |
| Accident to the Steamer Ichang                                               | 219 |
| The Refloating of the Argyall                                                | 219 |
| Progress at Kiao-chau                                                        | 219 |
| Hongkong and Port News                                                       | 219 |
| Commercial                                                                   | 221 |
| Shipping                                                                     | 224 |

### BIRTHS.

On the 5th September, 1899, at 132, Praya East, the wife of Mr. J. RODGER, of a son.

At Wellburn, the Park, on the 7th September, the wife of C. W. DICKSON, of a son.

### DEATHS.

At Chefoo, on the 1st August, 1899, W. S. MALCOLM, son of Mr. A. MALCOLM, China Navigation Co., aged 25 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 23rd August, 1899, MARGARET TAYLOR, aged 34 years.

At 13 p.m. on Friday, the 25th August, at the International Hospital, Kobe, H. PAUL, a native of Germany.

At the General Hospital, Yokohama, on the 26th August, ELIA SARGENT BRENNER, the wife of Mr. W. H. BRENNER, of Messrs. Frazer & Co.

At Shanghai on the 28th August, FRANCISCA PAULA, the beloved wife of S. P. CASTILHO, aged 40 years.

At Chefoo, on the 26th August, the wife of W. B. BURNES.

On the 31st August, at the residence, No. 17 Nanobiki, Kobe, Mrs. ANNIE BALLARD.

On the 3rd September, at Morrison Hill, Hongkong, ARTHUR VERE HAVERS, of the Imperial Chinese Customs, youngest son of the late THOMAS HAVERS, of The Lion Hall, Norfolk.

On the 4th September, at Morrison Hill, Hongkong, A. V. HAVERS, of the Customs Service.

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 5th August arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Valetta*, on the 2nd

September (28 days); the American mail of the 5th August arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, on the 2nd September (28 days); and the American mail of the 9th August arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, on the 6th September (28 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Great Britain has agreed to refer the dispute with Russia regarding Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s property at Hankow to arbitration.

The Russian Consul at Chefoo, we learn from the *Peking* and *Tientsin Times*, has gone to Newchwang for the purpose of settling the land dispute with the Germans at that port.

Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, at great personal sacrifice to himself, has consented, at the earnest request of the Emperor of Korea, to renew for five years his engagement as Chief Commissioner of Customs, which expires next year. — *N. C. Daily News*.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received of the loss of the American transport *Morgan City*, which was on a voyage from the Pacific Coast to Manila with 780 troops on board. She struck on the Onomichi reef and foundered. There was no loss of life.

A private telegram received at Shanghai from Peking on the 3rd September states, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that it is intended soon to supersede the Viceroy Tsa Chung-lin of the Two Kwang provinces, but that his successor has not yet been named.

Mr. Laptew, Acting Russian Consul-General at Shanghai, received a telegram from Port Arthur on the 30th August, that from the 24th to the 27th instant there were 71 cases of plague at Newchwang, and in all about 600 cases from the first appearance of the disease.

Criminal proceedings have been instituted by the Macao Government against the *Echo Macao* in connection with certain statements made by the journal as to alleged irregularities committed with regard to the granting of emigration certificates to Chinese proceeding to the United States.

Complaints are made about the conduct of the Chefoo Taotai. He is said to have doubled the *lekin* on cotton yarns. Only yarns arriving by steamer are subject to this increased impost, those coming by Chinese junks being exempt. The matter is considered important, as Japanese yarns have begun to find a large sale in the districts of China for which Chefoo is the port of entry, and complaints have accordingly been preferred through the proper channels. — *Japan Mail*.

The *Sin Wan Pao* says that it has leaked out that Wen Tingshih, the Hanlin Reader who advised the Emperor to assume Government himself and suggested the retirement of the Empress-Dowager, and Censor Sung Palu, a friend of Kang Yuwei, having been living in Shanghai incognito, the Governor at Soochow at the request of the Governor of Hunan issued instructions to the Shanghai Taotai and Magistrate to take strict steps for their arrest if they be discovered in the settlements. — *Mercury*.

The British North Borneo Co. are about to take over and occupy the Tambunan country in North Borneo. The Tambunans, whose country is rich, are the most numerous and warlike tribe in the country. The officers who are to be stationed there are Mr. Fraser and Mr. McNeish. The inauguration ceremony of taking over the country is to be made as impressive as possible. — *Straits Times*.

Two little facts mentioned by the *Peking* and *Tientsin Times* indicate how the forces of conservatism are breaking down at Peking. The first is that jinrickshas have been introduced into Peking on the portion of the road between the Yung Ting Gate and the Tsunpli Yamen, which road has been already macadamised. The second announcement is that D'Arcy's Marionettes are going to Peking, and will be the first foreign show to visit the Celestial Capital. The Company will perform in the Tartar City.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 26th August says:—The *Preussen* brought last week from home the Vice-Governor and a staff of officials for the Caroline and the other islands recently purchased by Germany from Spain. They left this morning in the *Kudat* for Herbertshoh, where the Governor of German New Guinea will await their arrival in the gunboat *Jaguar*, and the two ships will proceed together to the Caroline, Pellow, and the Marianne Islands, where the German flag will be formally hoisted.

It has already been reported that in the reprisals upon the Lokokwai village in the Sai-chiu district, for having fired upon Chinese troops sent to stop a clan fight, great cruelties were perpetrated by the soldiers, who killed old and young, without any enquiry as to their guilt or innocence, and burned most of the houses. The elders and gentry who escaped, a Canton correspondent informs us, intend to bring the case to the notice of the Peking Government and to use all their influence to secure the impeachment of the mandarins concerned.

The Chinese Customs returns for the second quarter of this year show a gain over the corresponding quarter of last year of no less a sum than Hk. Tls. 1,688,508. The comparative figures are:—

|                               | 1899      | 1898      |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Hk. Tls.                      | Hk. Tls.  | Hk. Tls.  |
| Chinese treaty ports          | 7,001,547 | 5,330,890 |
| Kowloon and Lappa             | 206,301   | 198,160   |
| Lungchow, Mongtze, and Szemao | 46,537    | 36,837    |
| Total                         | 7,254,385 | 5,565,877 |

We hear that the mat-sheds for the accommodation of the Chinese Customs on Taishan and Lintin on the west and Tooniang and Satou on the east are now ready for occupation, and that the removal from the present stations in British territory will be made in the course of three weeks or so. The commissioner and indoc staff will presumably remain in Hongkong as heretofore, without official status. The fact that only mat-sheds, instead of brick buildings, have been erected for the new stations seems to indicate some doubt as to the permanency of their location on the sites selected. If the whole of the Sunon district comes under British administration it will be necessary to remove the stations still further back.



## THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

(Daily Press, 7th September.)

Nothing can be more uncertain than the situation at Peking. The practical de-thronement of the Emperor KWANG SU has certainly not introduced stability into Peking politics, notwithstanding the great personal influence and undoubted subtlety of the Empress Dowager. Whilst there is no question as to her grasp of power and prompt appreciation of the position, it is equally certain that her supporters are divided among themselves. Prince CHING, who represents the Manchurian and who commands the Peking Field Force and other Banner corps, estimated to number some 60,000, all belonging to the ruling race, represents the Court and dynastic party, who in the event of the decease of the Empress Dowager would probably restore the unfortunate KWANG SU to his lost dignity and estate. JUNG LU, who was utilised by the Empress to effect the coup d'état of the 21st August, 1898, has acquired a great deal of power since that event, and virtually controls the Wuwei Army, a Chinese force numbering in all some 80,000 men, and he is said to be strongly inimical to the Manchu influence. The Empress Dowager has therefore to hold the balance between these factions, opposed by race and interest to each other, and evidently finds it no easy task. But her rare cunning and strategy and woman's wit will no doubt discover a way out of the coil. It is reported that some changes in the provincial administrations are imminent, which if correct would go to show that the old lady's resourcefulness has not failed her in this crisis. YU LU, the Viceroy of Chihli, has been appointed, it is said, to succeed LI HUNG-YI, as Viceroy of the Hukwang, and the post thus vacated it is proposed to fill by the restoration of LI HUNG-CHANG to his old position at Tientsin, as Viceroy of the metropolitan province. If this be true the move has been dictated, no doubt, by the desire of the Empress to bring the veteran LI HUNG-CHANG again into a position where he can support the Throne. As Viceroy of Chihli LI was formerly the most powerful and influential mandarin in the Empire, of which he was always a pillar, in spite, probably, of a lurking ambition to secure the control of the destinies of the great country whose foreign policy he guided so long. Meantime the Empress Dowager is declared to be sick, and it seems not improbable, that this is a convenient indisposition which will enable Her Majesty to defer any decisions of importance and will furnish an excuse for refusing to listen to any representations from either of the rival factions for the purpose of clipping the wings of the other.

In the interim that active and not very scrupulous travelling agent of Her Majesty, KANG YI, who has succeeded in "raising the wind" to some extent in the Central Provinces, is said to be coming south to Canton, with a view, no doubt, to see what can be collected for the use of the Court in the Two Kwang provinces. KANG YI, who has earned for himself the Gilbertine title of Lord High Extortioner, will hardly find a welcome in the Southern provinces, where the population find the hand of Viceroy TAX sufficiently heavy without being further increased. It is possible, however, that KANG YI may incidentally do the provinces a good turn if only he can be induced to make an honest and faithful report of their condition to the Empress on his return and so procure the removal of the Viceroy, under whose administration affairs have steadily gone from bad to worse. KANG might truly

report that he found anarchy, brigandage, and disorder in some of the most fertile districts of the two provinces, while trade was everywhere obstructed and restricted through the official squeezes and the black mailing of the banditti. He could also veraciously state that capital was either leaving the country for investment elsewhere or being concealed and hoarded to save its possessors from suffering extortion or undergoing robbery. He could likewise prove, without difficulty, that the maintenance of two Customs services, competing with each other, was a fruitful source of loss to the Imperial exchequer, and recommend the amalgamation of the Hoppo's department with the Imperial Maritime Customs collectorate. Whether the Lord High Extortioner will be sufficiently faithful to the interests of the Throne to do this, or whether, being sympathetic with the great squeeze system, he will content himself with endeavouring to secure a present handsome contribution from the Two Kwang by squeezing the gentry and the wealthy traders, remains to be seen. Experience of his methods would incline us to the opinion that the latter will be his most probable course. KANG is not of the stuff out of which reformers are constructed. He appears to be a mere timeserver, and has been selected by the EMPRESS DOWAGER as a useful tool for a special purpose. The time for any real reform in the administration is not yet. The necessity for it may, in a dim sort of way, be recognised by the old Lady, who made such short work of the party of progress when it was rising into prominence during KWANG SU's brief self-assertion, but she is not likely to admit it voluntarily or to authorise any practical measures of reform.

Whether LI HUNG-CHANG would attempt to influence Her Majesty in this direction, if restored to power at Tientsin, is also problematical. The veteran was never really partial to progress except in so far as he thought the acquisition of arms, gunboats, and arsenals placed a new power of resistance to Western influence in the hands of China. He would be more likely, it is to be feared, to play into the hands of Russia and work for the inflation of his already distended and plethoric purse than to labour for the good of his country or for the salvation of the dynasty. Past experience has shown this unscrupulous and unprincipled official in such an unfavourable light that no British subject and few Chinamen could desire his reinstatement in a position where he would be able to again sacrifice the best interests of his country for the sake of personal gain or advancement. It may be said with truth that LI HUNG-CHANG never sought to raise himself at the expense of the dynasty, although there were obvious temptations to seize supreme power; but the Chinese official is always timid and ready to shrink from embarking on a step which might lead to destruction instead of to a Throne. Be that as it may, LI contented himself with the acquisition of immense wealth, which very early in his career he found to be the secret of much power in China. The vice of avarice has grown on him with the growth of the years, and it is now known that he is clad all over in its livery. Fortunately for British interests the character of this conspicuous but inglorious personage has been fully revealed by recent events, and one more bubble pricked.

Mr. R. L. Jack, the Queensland Government geologist, is reported in an Australian telegram to have accepted an appointment in the Province of Szechuan.

## THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN LAND DISPUTE AT HANKOW.

(Daily Press, 4th September.)

The referring of the Hankow dispute to arbitration may possibly be regarded as one of the first-fruits of the recent Peace Congress. In any case it is a form of settlement to which Britishers can hardly take exception, assuming that the court of arbitration is so constituted as to command confidence in its impartiality. The question the court will have to decide is whether British subjects owning property in China outside a British settlement can be compulsorily dispossessed. In the event of the verdict being in the affirmative the dispossessed owners would be entitled to full compensation, both in equity and by treaty, but there are cases in which property-owners may for various reasons decline to be bought out at any price if they can possibly avoid it. The present case is an important one, as the decision will not only affect the particular piece of property now in dispute, but will determine the tenure of extra-settlement property at all the treaty ports. The particulars of the Hankow case will be found set out in Lord CHARLES BERESFORD's recent book. The distinguished author tells us: "The British merchants here also dwell upon the very unsatisfactory position in which British subjects find themselves with regard to the rights of property—i.e. as to land bought outside the British concession and registered at the British Consulate under Chinese title deeds. The complaints made were relative to the position taken up by the French and Russian authorities in Hankow, who have seized upon properties which not only the registers, but stones delineating the boundaries, prove to belong to British subjects. There is no doubt that British subjects have been deliberately deprived of their property by the action of the French and Russian Consuls."

There has long been a British concession at Hankow, but certain British firms, including Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., have acquired properties outside the limits of that concession. In 1896 concessions were made respectively to France and Russia, and the area conceded to the latter Power happens to include the property owned by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. The land, as stated by Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, is held under Chinese title deeds. Can it then be treated as though it were still Chinese and be made over to another Power with the sole condition that the latter shall compensate the owner? All the treaties provide that land acquired by the subjects of the Treaty Powers from Chinese subjects shall be paid for at a fair price; and China naturally has a right to make territorial concessions to the Treaty Powers on the understanding that the Chinese rights of property therein shall be cancelled upon payment of the full value and that the property shall thereupon become vested in those who have by such payment acquired the right thereto. So far all is plain sailing. When, however, property within the area of the concession has already been acquired by subjects of other Powers complications are introduced. It may be contended that such foreign owners possess no higher title than that possessed by the original Chinese owner. On the other hand the French Tientsin treaty provides that French property of all descriptions is to be inviolable. "Les propriétés de toute nature appartenant à des Français dans l'empire chinois seront considérées par les chinois comme inviolables."



"et seront toujours respectées par eux." We do not find any similar provision in the British or Russian treaties, but under the most favoured nation clause the provision of the French treaty may be invoked by the subjects of other Powers (in this case Great Britain) in support of any claim they may have.

When the boundaries of the French and Russian concessions at Hankow were settled, all British owners of land within those concessions protested to the British Government against their property being included, and the Foreign office answered through the British Minister that owners of British property could not be included within those concessions without their consent. The question whether they can be so included or not is now to be submitted to arbitration. If it were a question of including French-owned property in a British concession we can well imagine what stress would be laid by our French friends on the provision of their treaty above quoted, and it seems to us that it ought to carry considerable weight with the court of arbitration. Lord CHARLES BERKELEY, who does not make any reference to treaty provisions bearing on the case, but treats the question of ownership simply as one of natural right, says in concluding his summary:—"Some suggestion has been made that the British Government should force the Chinese to pay a heavy compensation for having conceded land to the Russians and French containing British-owned property. This is a cowardly and unchivalrous practice, which has been resorted to lately, under similar circumstances, by all foreign countries with regard to China. China being prostrate, one European Power, at the point of the bayonet, demands concessions which China has neither the right to give nor the power to refuse. Immediately another European Power, at the point of the bayonet, compels China to pay heavy compensation for acceding to demands which she had no power to resist. No more effectual means could be invented to undermine the authority of the Chinese Government, and disintegrate the Empire."

If it be held, however, that Russia, having acquired her concession, is entitled to disturb Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. in the occupation of their property, it is Russia that should pay the compensation. The Russian treaty contains the following provision:—"Les relations entre le Consul et les autorités locales, la concession d'un terrain convenable pour la construction des églises, des maisons, et des magasins, l'achat par les Russes de terres chez les Chinois, et toutes les transactions qui sont du ressort du Consul, se feront suivant les règles générales observées par le Gouvernement Chinois dans les affaires avec les étrangers." Now by other treaties it is provided that land acquired from Chinese is to be paid for at its full value, and if the property in question at Hankow, owned by British subjects but outside the British concession, and being now included in the Russian concession, is to be treated on the same footing as Chinese property, it follows that Russia, if she wants to assume possession of it, must pay the owners its full value, together with, as we should think would be fair, a liberal addition as compensation for disturbance. The property has been owned by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. for over thirty years, and it seems a pity the British concession was not long ago extended so as to include that and all the other British-owned property at the port.

## LEPROSY IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 6th September.)

As a consequence of the Secretary of State's circular despatch on the subject of leprosy, coupled with the enlargement of the colony's boundaries, the Government will sooner or later have to undertake the establishment of a leper retreat. Until the other day the Royal College of Physicians was of opinion that leprosy was non-contagious, and successive Secretaries of State, having been guided by the opinions of that body, proposals for the compulsory segregation of lepers in the various colonies not possessing responsible government have almost invariably been forbidden or discouraged, although in the case of certain self-governing colonies legislation with that object has received Her Majesty's assent. In view of the change of opinion embodied in the recent report of the Royal College of Physicians the Secretary of State is now inclined to favour the plan of regular leper communities, where, as far as possible, family life can be enjoyed and the atmosphere of home may prevail over that of the prison. Such settlements, the despatch goes on to say, appear to afford the best chance of arriving at some sort of satisfactory solution of the main difficulties which beset the question of compulsory segregation. Incidentally it may be remarked that the recorded views of the Royal College of Physicians afford a striking example of how popular beliefs may sometimes strike the mark more correctly than scientific opinion. From Mosaic times the world at large has been of opinion that leprosy was contagious: after long denying the accuracy of that opinion the Royal College of Physicians in the year 1899 has arrived at the same conclusion.

The question of leprosy has not hitherto presented itself as a particularly serious one in Hongkong. The usual practice has been to send indigent lepers discovered in the colony to Canton, where they have been passed on to the leper village. Affected persons in more well-to-do circumstances have been left to follow their own inclination, nothing stronger than persuasion, coupled sometimes with monetary compensation, having been used to induce them to remove from the colony. The theory the authorities have proceeded upon in regard to the removal of lepers, whether indigent or otherwise, has been that they did not belong to the colony. Having taken over a large part of the Sunon District, however, the colony has become responsible for the lepers belonging to that district and will have to make due provision for them, as well as for any there may be in the island of Hongkong itself. There is said to be a small leper village on the mainland near the Lyemoo Pass, and as showing the prevalence of the disease in the district it may be mentioned that of one hundred and twenty-five cases of leprosy diagnosed within two years and a half at the Alice Memorial Hospital nine patients gave Sunon as their native place, two Kowloon city, one British Kowloon, and one Hongkong. These figures are taken from Dr. CANTLIE's monograph "Leprosy in Hongkong" published in 1890. Presumably statistics have been kept during the period which has since elapsed, which will be of service to the Government in helping it to arrive at an idea of the requirements to be met. Dr. CANTLIE remarked that "it was not possible, until the Alice Memorial Hospital was opened, for European doctors to study the diseases of the natives; therefore it is only since the opening of the Alice

Memorial Hospital in February, 1887, that any opportunity of ascertaining the prevalence of leprosy has been afforded." It is still to that institution that the Government will have to look for its information upon this important subject. Dr. CANTLIE by his valuable monograph has afforded a basis upon which to proceed in collating the information available, and his practical suggestion for the establishment of a leper retreat will now no doubt receive attention.

Dr. CANTLIE, on an analysis of the cases that had come under his observation, arrived at the conclusion that "leprosy can be and is caught in Hongkong, be the source of infection what it may." In other words, leprosy is endemic in Hongkong. He favoured the establishment of a retreat, not only on the ground of lessening the risk of contagion, but also on humanitarian grounds, to afford a home for the leper outcast. The doctor looks upon it as beyond doubt that we will have leprosy spread to other than Chinese in this colony. Happily that contingency has not yet arisen. Up to the time he wrote his monograph Dr. CANTLIE had not seen neither had he heard of any European being attacked in China, nor had he seen a case amongst the Portuguese. He goes on to say, however:—"That some cases have occurred I have no doubt, and we have the example at Singapore before us of Europeans being attacked. An English girl eleven years of age passed through Hongkong the other day on her way from Singapore. Her father had contracted leprosy in Singapore, and died therefrom, and now this child was the victim. The propriety of her travelling about in mail passenger steamers may be questioned, but there is no law against it; therefore she does not offend. In other countries, however, we hear of numerous examples. From India more than one surgeon has gone home to die of leprosy. From America, North and South, many instances are recorded. In Australia European women have contracted the disease from their leprous Chinese husbands." In Demara the General Commanding the Troops, his wife and children, all died of leprosy. Instances such as these, rare though they be, go to show that the segregation of lepers in Hongkong is of importance to the European as well as to the Native community. It has been objected to the establishment of a leper retreat that the good treatment the inmates would receive under the British Government would attract great numbers of lepers from the adjacent provinces of China anxious to escape from the hardships of their lot in their own country. That difficulty, however, would be easily met by restricting admission to the retreat to natives of the colony and those who had resided here for a sufficient length of time to establish the presumption that they had contracted the disease here; other lepers, whether mendicant or well-to-do, should be returned to their own country as soon as their presence in the colony is discovered.

Many in Singapore say the Free Press will be sorry to hear of the death of Capt. George Grant, late of the steamer *Libella*, which occurred at Labuan on 29th August. Capt. Grant has suffered more or less from internal hemorrhage for some time, and it is conjectured that another attack has ended fatally. Capt. Grant brought out the *Libella*, some ten years ago and has only lately severed his connection with her and the Borneo Co. He knew the Philippine well, and from his well-known genial and pleasant manner was one of the favourite ship-gets on the Labuan run.



## PLAGUE AND DISINFECTI. N.

(Daily Press, 5th September)

The Sanitary Board is actively enforcing the regulations as to limewashing, which on general principles of sanitation is no doubt a good thing, but there seems some room for doubting whether limewashing has any appreciable effect in arresting or diminishing plague. Dr. ATKINSON, in his report on the prevalence of plague during 1897 and 1898, makes the following remark:—"The recrudescence of the disease in houses previously infected shows how tenaciously the bacillus clings to dwellings; it may be that the process of disinfection used, namely, fumigation with sulphurous acid gas, the washing of the floors, woodwork, etc., with Jeye's fluid, and the limewashing of the ceilings and walls, is partly accountable for this."

There appears to be a *lapsus calami* in this passage. What the Principal Civil Medical Officer meant, we presume, was that the process of disinfection employed was ineffective in eliminating the poison from the house, not that it caused the poison to adhere more strongly than it would have done in the absence of disinfection. It would certainly seem that limewashing alone is of little value, and, indeed, the colony's experience of plague is proving a sore trial to faith in sanitary science altogether. In Pakhoi and Amoy, where plague has been prevalent during the present season, the disease disappeared some time ago, the epidemic having simply been allowed to run its course, without any measures being taken to cope with it, whereas in Hongkong, with a highly organised and scientifically trained sanitary staff devoting their energies to the work and with the enforcement of laws designed to ensure cleanliness in dwellings and to prevent overcrowding, the disease still lingers with us, although we are now in the month of September. Mr. BROWNE, the Government Analyst, in a report on the special cleansing in the Kowloon health district, submitted to the Sanitary Board at its last meeting, says that from April 3rd to July 3rd the number of deaths from plague in No. 11 district was 53; it was considered advisable to disinfect every house in Hung-hom, so on July 8th a mixture of manganese di-oxide, salt, and sulphuric acid was placed on every floor; only 15 cases had occurred since (the date of the report is 21st August), and there was no doubt from this and past experience that where plague was widely spread over a district such a complete disinfection was of considerable value in stopping epidemics. The figures show that in the district in question, before the disinfection there was one case every two days, and that the average afterwards was one case every three days. But the disinfection was made at a time of the year (8th July) when plague is usually on the wane, and seeing that at neighbouring ports it has disappeared completely in the absence of disinfection, the claim that its decrease in Hongkong is to be ascribed principally or very largely to that measure does not necessarily command acceptance. Another feature of the plague which is unpleasantly prominent is the increased deadliness of the disease during the latter part of the epidemic, the returns showing that since the beginning of June there has not been a single recovery. From the beginning of the year to the 27th May there were 499 cases and 437 deaths. Since that date there have been 921 cases and 925 deaths. The prospect of an annual visitation of such a disease and the apparent helplessness of science or energy to do any

thing to stay its ravages is depressing in the extreme.

No doubt the disease will disappear sometime, as previous outbreaks in other parts of the world have, but it may not be for many years. In the meantime it behoves the colony to do all it can to prevent or mitigate the annual recrudescences. That is not to be accomplished by pinning our faith to operations which experience has shown to be ineffective. The cleansing and disinfection of dwelling houses is a desirable measure on general sanitary grounds, but for the extirpation of plague, if it can be extirpated at all, something more is evidently necessary. The recently published report by Dr. LOWSON on the dry earth system goes to show that the latrines used by the Chinese population are dangerous foci of infection. In 1894 out of seventeen keepers of these establishments eleven died, and during the present year, notwithstanding the use of disinfectants and more regular cleansing, five have died. If instead of buckets the lines waterre supplied with trough closets the faecal matter would be at once swept away and possibly the persistence of plague in the colony might thereby be considerably lessened. The reason that the disease has disappeared earlier from Pakhoi and Amoy this year than from Hongkong may be due to the fact that there are relatively to the population more latrines in those places than in this colony and that the infection is consequently less concentrated than when an immense number of people have to use the same receptacle. We are all in the dark on the subject, doctors and laymen alike, but the evidence as it stands seems to indicate that an intelligent dealing with the nightsoil question is one of the means by which plague can be best attacked.

## THE OPENING OF TALIANWAN.

(Daily Press, 2nd September.)

A remarkable change has come over English public opinion in the Far East with reference to the question of Russian expansion in the North. Nothing could better illustrate this change than the article which we reproduce in another column from the *N. C. Daily News* on Talianwan. A couple of years ago our contemporary would have had Lord SALISBURY threaten war in order to prevent the realisation of the Russian designs. To-day our contemporary, in describing the works that are about to be undertaken in Victoria Bay and on shore to make Talianwan a great commercial port and city, the fitting terminus of the great railway uniting the Far East with Europe, says:—"We have more than once inveighed against the manner in which Russia has become possessed of the peninsula or which these great works are to be carried out, but there can be no question that the use which Russia proposes to make of her acquisition will be for the benefit of all residents in and traders with the Far East." In concluding its article our contemporary, after stating that Talianwan will be a free port to the whole world, again says:—"We do not doubt for a moment that it will fulfil the expectations of the Czar and his advisers, who have undertaken its establishment in such a liberal and comprehensive spirit." The railway is to be carried along the front of the city to the piers, so that passengers will be able to step direct from the steamer into the train. Five or six years hence the foreign residents in China will all be travelling home and out again via Talianwan and as they speed along in the *train de luxe* even

those who have talked the strongest against Russia and her designs will deem it strange, if they should happen to think of it, that any one should ever have contemplated serious opposition to such a beneficent undertaking as the establishment of railway communication between Europe and Liaotung. We do not credit Russia with any altruistic intentions in the policy she has pursued; she has consulted her own interests, and her own interests alone, but it so happens that in this particular instance her interests coincide with the interests of the world at large, including those of Great Britain, for British merchants, if they make use of their opportunities, cannot fail to profit by the opening up of Manchuria, even though the opening takes place under a foreign flag.

## THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE AT HANKOW.

## ARBITRATION AGREED UPON.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Shanghai, 1st September.

The British Government has agreed to submit the question of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s title in the Russian Concession at Hankow to Arbitration.

## WRECK OF AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT.

## THE "MORGAN CITY" WRECKED ON ONOMICHI.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Shanghai, 4th September.

The transport *Morgan City*, carrying 800 troops for Manila, has been wrecked on Onomichi.

Provisions have been sent from Kobe. The Japanese Cruiser *Yoshino* has gone from Kure to render assistance.

Kobe, 5th September.

The transport *Morgan City*, with 76 troops on board for Manila, struck on the Onomichi reef and foundered.

No lives were lost.

[From the latest San Francisco papers to hand we learn that the *St. Paul* and *Morgan City* had been directed to take on board the Third Cavalry at Seattle in time to depart about August 20th. It would appear that the departure of the *Morgan City* must have been expedited and that she must have left some time previous to the date stated.]

1st September.

## BELLIOS V. PALMER AND TURNER.

This was a claim for \$6,800 made by the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., upon Messrs. Palmer and Turner, civil engineers and architects, which he alleged they had improperly paid to a contractor.

Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master) for the defendants.

The special jury was composed of Messrs. J. B. Heemskerk, E. S. Wheller, P. E. H. Melbye, R. H. Hill, John Barton, H. U. Jeffries, and F. G. Collins.

Mr. Turner, one of the defendants, continued his evidence, and was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Orange (of the firm of Leigh and Orange) gave evidence as an expert in the building trade.

2nd September.

Mr. Slade, addressing the jury for the defence after the evidence had been given, recapitulated what took place from February, 1898, when the contract was let to the following November, when in a storm part of the walls was blown down and other damage done. At the time this happened, the price of materials had gone up very considerably.



ably since the date of the contract. Accordingly this explained the letter sent to Mr. Belilios by Mr. Turner, in which the latter described the blowing down of the wall as the last straw, the other straws being the increased price of building materials. These increased prices had made the contract, which at the beginning would only have given a slight profit, impossible for the contractor to carry out, and the fall of the wall completed the contractor's ruin, and the result was that the contractor bolted. Although the amount of damage done by the blowing down of this wall had never been accurately estimated, roughly speaking the amount of brick-work which required to be replaced was certainly somewhere between 7,000 and 8,000 cubic feet, and this was not a light matter. New tenders were obtained to complete the work and the lowest of these was \$11,700, subsequently reduced to \$11,250. This was about \$5,000 more than Mr. Belilios would have had to pay on the old tender. The total cost to Mr. Belilios of these buildings had been the \$14,000 paid to the old contractor and the \$11,250, paid to the new contractor. That made \$25,250, and they had heard from the expert evidence that even at that price the buildings were worth it; and still Mr. Belilios turned round and said to the architects, "you have been so negligent that you ought to pay me \$6,800," although he at the outside would only have to pay \$5,500 more. Mr. Turner was charged with performing his duties as an architect, as a valuator, in this case with negligence, without that degree of skill and care which would reasonably be expected of an architect in this Colony. There was no charge against Mr. Turner's probity, nor against his uprightness; there was no charge of fraud. It was simply a charge against his skill. The plaintiff had to prove that Mr. Turner was an unskilful and inaccurate architect. There was no charge of improper supervision of the buildings. What the jury were asked to consider was if Mr. Turner had over-certified according to the specifications? What was the evidence to support this charge of improper certifying? Mr. Belilios and Mr. Ho Tung had only given general statements. Mr. Harker's evidence had no reference to buildings of the character erected for Mr. Belilios. As to Mr. Danby's evidence, he had given a rough estimate upon which the claim was founded. But under cross-examination he gave detailed prices. These figures were given to Mr. Orange who worked out the quantities and the total sum amounted to almost the same figures as those given by Mr. Turner and Mr. Orange. When Mr. Danby was driven down to items his estimate supported Mr. Turner to all intents and purposes. The question practically resolved itself to this—Would the jury accept Mr. Danby's evidence when he was generalising and supported by other witnesses who were generalising, or would they take Mr. Danby's evidence when he gave evidence in detail and supported by Messrs. Turner and Orange? He asked for a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Robinson, addressing the jury for the plaintiff, submitted that the evidence of the experts was so conflicting on almost every item of price that useful inferences became impossible for want of common data, and they had to rely on the information afforded by witnesses who though without technical qualifications possessed common sense and experience. The problem was to find out what proportion of the job the original contractor had put through before he disappeared. Mr. Harker, working out every item according to the P.W.D. schedule of prices, had ascertained that, according to that scale, the value of the "work done" was \$20,000. But Mr. Slade had asserted truly that the values in the P.W.D. schedule were for work of an altogether superior class. What then was the inference when it was found in reference to the work done that the values given by the experts for the defence exceeded the values given in the schedule. Of the estimates of the practical witnesses of the work done, that most favourable to the defence was Mr. Ho Tung's 65 per cent. Mr. Ho Tung was a chance witness, a disinterested witness, and a thoroughly experienced witness. He thought he could show out of the mouth of the defence as well as from the probabilities of the case that Mr. Ho Tung's "shot" was almost absolutely correct. Thus the only practical witness called by the defence

was a contractor who had seen the work and tendered to complete it for \$10,750. In words the man agreed no doubt with Mr. Orange, that 80 per cent. of the work had been done, but, in fact, his testimony negatived the defendants' case, and proved the plaintiff's, for he said that in his tender he had to allow \$5,000 for materials, \$4,500 for unpaid sub-contractors and labour to complete, and the balance was his profit. After allowing a handsome deduction for the sub-contractors, they would see that materials and labour came to \$7,225—in other words to 36, or say 35 per cent. of the contract price, \$19,500; consequently 65 per cent., or \$12,675, represented the work done by the original contractor. Of this sum of \$12,675 the architect ought only to have certified for 80 per cent., or \$10,140, and the difference between \$10,140 and \$13,800, the amount he actually certified for, was Mr. Belilios's loss. Continuing, counsel said that Mr. Turner estimated that the buildings could be completed for \$2,330, but of five or six tenders the lowest was \$10,750. Let the jury try to realize what remained to be done and supplied to these 13 houses. Counsel made a long enumeration, concluding by saying that in short there were \$5,000 worth of materials and \$2,000 odd of labour at the least. Finally, he remarked the job took four months to complete. He claimed their verdict on plain grounds of common sense: they would have to assess the damages.

His Lordship, in his summing up, referred three questions for the consideration of the jury:—(1) Did the defendants certify for larger amounts than they ought to have certified for, having regard to the contract? (2) If they did over-certify, was the amount in excess or the circumstances such as to show negligence, i.e., want of the exercise of reasonable skill and care and diligence on the part of the architects? (3) If you answer the second question in the affirmative, what damages do you award to the plaintiff?

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and on their return, the foreman, Mr. Heemskerk, in answer to Mr. Jones, the clerk, gave the following answer to the first question—Yes, but to an insignificant extent. In reply to the second question, the reply was unanimously, No.

His Lordship said the result of the finding was a verdict for the defendants, with costs.

September 4th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. W. MEIGH GOODMAN  
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE ON FAT WING FIRM V. A. R. MARTY.

This was a claim against Mr. A. R. Marty, merchant and shipper carrying on business in Pedder Street, Hongkong, by the On Fat Wing firm, whose place of business is at 15, Bonham Strand, for damages for non-delivery of ten tins of aniseed oil, valued at \$1,700 alleged to have been destroyed through the negligence of servants.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, for the defendant.

It appeared from the petition, which was filed on December 23rd, 1897, and which was read by Mr. Pollock, that on or about October 11th, 1897, one Kwong Hop shipped on board the defendant's steamship *Hailan* at Pakhoi, to be carried to Hongkong, and there safely delivered to the plaintiffs, 45 tins of aniseed oil. On the arrival of the steamer in Hongkong the plaintiffs alleged that the defendant failed to deliver the oil, although the plaintiffs had paid the freight for the same. The defendant in his answer alleged that the oil was insufficiently packed, and that the tins containing the oil were made of inferior material. The defendant further alleged that on the 4th and 5th October the steamer encountered a strong gale while on her way to Hongkong, and that if any of the oil was lost or damaged—which was not admitted—it was due to insufficient packing and perils of the sea. Mr. Pollock submitted that if his lordship was satisfied that the goods were damaged through

negligent stowage the defendant would be liable for the oil lost. It was incumbent upon the defendant to prove that the cases were properly stowed, and he submitted that unless the defendant succeeded in proving that the cases were insufficiently packed, that the sea was more than ordinarily rough, and that the cases were not improperly stowed the plaintiffs would be entitled to judgment. He should prove that on the arrival of the *Hailan* in Hongkong, a foki from the plaintiffs' shop went on board, but was told that the oil could not be delivered then. He accordingly went on board again the following day. He found the cargo very tightly packed, and where this oil was stowed, the cargo was as closely stowed as it could be, and he actually found on the top of these tins of oil, which would appear to have been stowed some three or four tiers high, a number of tubs filled with indigo. As the result certain of the tins of aniseed oil were found crushed and the oil had run out. It would appear that the plaintiffs in this suit were not the only sufferers; other people who had oil consigned to them on board this ship also had their tins crushed and lost some of their oil. Besides indigo, it would also appear that there were some hides on the top of the cases, though he did not think the hides would have any effect on the leakage. The leakage was caused by the tubs on the top of the cases.

The master of the On Fat Wing ship deposed to going on board the *Hailan* and taking away 35 of the tins. The other ten were damaged, and he sent in a claim to the defendant in respect of them. At that time the price of the oil was \$170 a tin.

In answer to Mr. Slade, witness said the price now was \$130 a tin.

Replying to His Lordship, witness said before this accident all the tins arrived in good condition, except that sometimes there would be a small leakage in one or two tins, in which case he made no claim. The oil came from Pakhoi before.

Koo A Tim, who is employed by the On Fat Wing firm, gave evidence as to going on board the *Hailan* to take delivery of the oil on the 18th October, 1897, and again the following day, when he saw between 20 and 30 tubs of indigo over the oil. He took delivery of 35 tins, the rest being damaged. Some of the damaged tins were pressed down; some were quite empty; others very little. There were other tins belonging to other people damaged. He had to remove the hides and indigo which were on the oil before he could take delivery of the latter. The indigo tubs weighed about 90 catties.

Captain G. C. Anderson, marine surveyor, deposed to surveying in October, 1897, 31 tins of aniseed oil which had been brought to Hongkong by the *Hailan*. They were more or less damaged. The contents were short. The tins were all of the same make. They were made of soft pewter, something like the one produced in court. He considered that the tins were not strong enough to have other cargo on the top. This was the last witness for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Slade then opened the case for the defence. He contended that the oil was stowed away all right, but that the damage was caused by an extra bad typhoon and also by the tins which contained the oil being exceptionally weak.

Captain F. D. Goddard, marine surveyor, said he was formerly captain of a Douglas steamer for 14 years and an officer for nine years previously. He remembered going on board the *Hailan* in October, 1897. He went on two following days—the first time a few hours after the *Hailan*'s arrival. He saw some tins of aniseed oil in the after tween decks. They were stowed right across the ship two tiers in height. The forehold was full of indigo, he thought. There was something just about the aniseed. There was nothing on top of the aniseed. There were about six rows fore and aft. Some of the tins had shifted. He saw five or six collapsed and broken. The aniseed had not shifted fore and aft. The cargo aft had not shifted on top of it. The ship was three feet by the stern. Two tiers of oil were safe; four tiers were not. He recollected saying at the time that the oil was insufficiently packed. The pewter tins should be packed in crates.

In reply to Mr. Pollock, witness said that at the time he surveyed he did not know there was to be any claim in respect of the oil. As



far as he could see the cargo had not been touched when he arrived.

A. H. V. von Bohusiewicz, assistant to Messrs. Carlowitz and Co., said he was engaged in the export department, and had had the handling of a considerable number of aniseed tins. They received aniseed from Haiphong and exported it from here to Europe. He had inspected three tins containing aniseed, and the material of which the tins were made, and also the wicker-work were not so strong as others. These tins were of the same shape as those which came from Haiphong.

The assistant compradors of the *Hailan* said he was the person who signed receipts for cargo. He was on board the *Hailan* in October, 1897. He remembered a cargo of aniseed coming on board in that month, and saw it stowed away. The tins containing the oil were in two tiers and some were in baskets and some without. He saw the tins when someone came on board in Hongkong to take delivery. If there was anything broken the matter was reported to him and he made an inspection. It was reported to him that some of the tins had been damaged and he went to look. He saw that the tins were in two lots—one in good condition and the others damaged, and those which were in good condition were taken away. The tins which were damaged looked as if they had been pressed down by something.

Captain Burnie had been subpoenaed by the defence, but he did not appear.

Mr. Slade—Would your lordship adjourn the case until to-morrow, when Captain Burnie will no doubt appear?

His Lordship said he should certainly not and asked counsel to sum up.

It was discovered, however, that there was still another witness—the keeper of the godown in which the aniseed was stowed.

Subsequently Captain Burnie put in an appearance and gave it as his opinion that the packages were not sufficiently strong.

September 5th.

Mr. Slade asked for permission to recall Captain Burnie to prove the height of the tween decks for the purpose of showing it would be impossible to put four tiers of the aniseed tins produced tween decks with a tub of indigo on the top.

Captain Burnie, on being recalled, said he had measured the tween decks of the *Hailan*. The distance was 6 feet 8½ inches, and it would have been impossible to put four tiers of aniseed tins like those produced and a row of indigo tubs tween decks.

Evidence was also given by a Portuguese clerk from Mr. Marty's office and Pan Tai, who is on Mr. Marty's compradors staff. The latter removed the damaged tins of aniseed from the *Hailan* to the godown, and identified them in court as the same, including the three which he had got from the godown that morning. They had not stowed any aniseed in the godown other than that from the *Hailan*.

This concluded the case for the defence.

Mr. Slade then summed up for the defence. In the first place he submitted that it was perfectly clearly made out that the case for the plaintiff was founded, except as to the fact that he had ten tins broken, on what had been conclusively proved to be deliberate lies. It had, he thought, beyond all shadow of doubt been proved, and must have been proved to his Lordship's mind, that in the first place it was a physical impossibility to pile four tiers of tins with a tub of indigo and a bale of cowhide all on top of one another between decks. It could not be done. There was not sufficient height to enable them to be so packed. Captain Burnie, from official measurements made by himself, proved the height between decks, and the height of four tiers alone, without reckoning the tubs of indigo and the bale of hides, was greater, even without reckoning the planks underneath. Then he submitted his Lordship would believe the evidence of Captain Goddard and that of the first mate as to the fact that this aniseed oil was stowed in a perfectly regular manner right across the whole breadth of the ship, and that it had nothing on the top of it, and that it was not mixed up with any other cargo in the way the plaintiff had tried to make out in order to establish his allegation of bad stowage. To

establish the allegation of bad stowage, the plaintiff had resorted to what he submitted had been proved to be absolute falsehoods. Even if his Lordship rejected the evidence of the first mate as being connected with the ship, how could his Lordship reject the evidence of Captain Goddard, who went on board to survey this cargo of aniseed with regard to its stowing and made a report at the time. His Lordship had the evidence of two Europeans—Captain Goddard and the first mate—and if he rejected their evidence for that of a Chinaman who had been proved to be lying when he said there were four tiers of tins, he ventured to think it was going rather too far. He argued that the defendants were not liable for the damage done, inasmuch as it had been caused either through insufficient packing or the violent storm.

Mr. Pollock submitted that his learned friend had not made out his three points to show good cause or excuse for the damage done to these tins. The only issue in the case the onus of which lay upon the plaintiffs to prove was the issue as to whether these goods were lost in the course of transit from Pakhoi to Hongkong—whether ten of these tins were so absolutely damaged as to be practically useless and of no marketable value. The defendant relied for his defence on three grounds, the act of God, perils of the sea, and insufficient packing. With regard to all three of these issues the onus of proving them rested upon the defendant, the ordinary contract for the carriage of goods by sea under bill of lading amounting to an absolute contract by the shipowner that he would absolutely carry the goods safely and deliver them safely and undamaged, certain perils only being excluded, and unless he could bring himself within one or other of those conditions he must fail in his defence. With regard to the evidence given in the case, his learned friend had charged the plaintiff and his principal witness with telling deliberate lies; but he thought that his Lordship in considering the evidence would not come to that conclusion, and that his Lordship must, if he considered the evidence carefully, come to the conclusion that a good many points made by his learned friend had no substantial foundation. In the first place his learned friend made a great deal of the point about which Captain Burnie had given evidence that morning—as to the piling up of the goods. He thought his Lordship would come to the conclusion that there was nothing at all in that point; that it was perfectly possible for three or even four tiers of oil to be packed tween decks in some cases with indigo on the top and in some cases with hides on the top; but whether his Lordship came to the conclusion whether there were three or four was practically immaterial. In conclusion, Mr. Pollock argued that the defendant had not brought forward any good excuse, and that he should be made liable for the damage.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

September 7th.

His Lordship delivered judgment as follows:—

This case was heard by me on the 4th and 5th instant, when I reserved my judgment.

The plaintiffs are merchants trading under the name of the On Fat Wing at Victoria, and the defendant is a merchant and shipowner carrying on business at the same city in this Colony.

About the 11th October, 1897, the plaintiffs shipped on board the defendant's steamship the *Hailan*, at Pakhoi, 45 tins of aniseed oil to be delivered, according to the bill of lading "in like good order and well condition" (as when shipped) to the plaintiffs at Hongkong. Thirty-five of the tins arrived safely, and were delivered in due course. The remaining ten got so damaged on the voyage that the oil escaped, and so little remained that the plaintiffs refused to take them, and sued the defendant for the non-delivery of those ten tins, the value of which at the time in question was \$170 a tin, though the price has gone down considerably.

The plaintiffs allege that this loss of \$1,700 was occasioned by the negligent stowage of the tins, and if that contention is correct, if the crushing down and destruction of the tins arose from improper stowage, the plaintiffs are clearly entitled to recover.

The defendant, on the other hand, contended that the loss arose through the insufficiency of the package of the oil, and also contended that, in view of the tempestuous weather the ship encountered on her voyage from Pakhoi to Hongkong, the loss comes within two of the exceptions in the bill of lading, viz:—"The Act of God" and "accidents of the seas and steam navigation." The plaintiffs deny this, and contend the real cause of the damage was the defendant's negligence in the stowage of the aniseed. The words occur in the bill of lading "not accountable for leakage, breakage or other consequences arising from insufficiency of address or package."

In the second edition of Carver's Carriage by Sea, Section 78, the law appears to me to be correctly laid down as follows:—"Ordinarily the burden of proving that a loss which has occurred has been due to excepted cause falls upon the shipowner who seeks to excuse himself. Thus, if there be a doubt whether damage to a cargo has arisen from bad stowage or from excepted perils of the sea the shipowner relying on the exception must prove that the perils of the sea caused it. And where it appears that two causes have contributed to the loss, one of which only is excepted, the shipowner must distinguish between the damage which was or was not due to that. But if a loss apparently falls within an exception, the burden of showing that the shipowner is not entitled to the benefit of the exception on the ground of negligence, is upon the person so contending." This latter passage was quoted with approval by Lord Esher in his judgment in the case of *The Glendarrock*, at page 232 of the Law Reports (1894) Probate Division; a case where cement sustained so much damage by water through the stranding of the vessel in Cardigan Bay as to be useless.

In the present case, however, the damage was not caused by water nor was there any stranding. The tins appear to have been crushed in from above, the tops are pressed down, and the only way the tempestuous weather can affect the question is that it may have caused the ship to roll and pitch and so have put an extra strain on the cargo or shifted it. As regards the packing, the oil seems to have been contained in tins enclosed in baskets. Large numbers of similar tins similarly packed had previously been sent from Pakhoi, and had arrived in good condition. These ten were the only tins for which the plaintiff had ever made a claim. It is true that after this damage, that is after October, 1897, the defendant refused to take aniseed oil unless double tins were substituted for single tins, or, if single tins were used, then wooden cases for enclosing them were required instead of baskets. It is equally true that till then, aniseed oil had been carried by the defendant packed in the same manner as this oil was packed without objection.

The plaintiff was not the only person whose aniseed got damaged. Some of the tins belonging to other people also got crushed in on the same voyage. But how was it that these ten tins got so damaged? Let us consider the stowage. The aniseed seems to have been stowed in the after between decks. Each tin weighed some forty to fifty pounds, and according to the evidence given it would have almost been to court disaster to have put the tins in three tiers, that is to have placed two more tiers above the lowest one. Captain Anderson considered it would be not proper stowage to put even two tiers unless a plank was put between, properly supported so as to prevent pressure from the upper tins upon those beneath, and then there should have been proper "chocking," while Captain Goddard, one of the defendant's own witnesses stated that, although he thought two tiers might be safe, three tiers would not be. Now, how many tiers were there? The evidence on this point, as on some others, is, as usual in this Court, very conflicting. As this point would not at the time be specially in the mind of those who had nothing to do with the stowage, one can understand that mistakes might be made. Ko Tim, the Chinese witness for the plaintiffs, said there were four tiers. The Chinese witness for the defendant, Leung Wai Pau, said two. I am aware that Captain Goddard spoke of seeing, when he went on board, rows of aniseed tins, not exceeding six rows in number, stowed right across the after tween decks in two tiers. But I cannot tell



whether his attention was specially directed to the question of the number of tiers, whether all the tins had the same number of tiers, and whether the tins when he saw them were in exactly the same condition as to stowage as during the voyage. I say this, because I consider the person who ought to know best was the European officer who actually supervised the stowing of the aniseed oil. That was Mr. Nilsson the first officer of the *Hailan* at the time the oil was put on board and the only European officer of the ship who gave evidence. The evidence was taken *de bene esse* shortly before the trial at the request of the defendant's solicitor.

He (Nilsson) said that in October, 1897, he was employed on board the *Hailan* as chief officer, that this oil was stowed on board by stowedores from the shore under his supervision, right across the ship in the after 'tween decks in, as far as he could remember, three tiers. Now, this is the evidence of one of the defendant's own witnesses, an officer who said "he had seen a good deal of aniseed oil shipped," and who would not have been likely to have spoken of three tiers if he had been in the habit of carefully avoiding stowing in that fashion goods of this character, very valuable, worth \$170 a tin, and not very strong.

To quote Captain Goddard's evidence again, which indeed he gave very fairly, he said "I think there must have been some weight on top to jam in the tops of the tins." This throws light on Nilsson's statement that some of the tins in the lowest tier were broken, which he attributed to the weight of the other tins above and the labouring of the ship in a heavy sea. It appeared also from Nilsson's evidence that there were tubs of indigo stowed next in front of the aniseed oil, and these tubs were alleged to weigh over a hundredweight apiece. Ko Tim stated that there were some tubs of indigo over the oil, and he helped to lift them down when he went to take delivery, but unless he is mistaken in saying there were four tiers it is difficult to see how tubs about 18 inches high could get between the top of the tiers and the upper deck. Captain Burnie stated the height of the 'tween decks was six feet eight inches. The tins of oil in baskets were about sixteen inches in height. With three tiers, say a little over four feet high in all, it would be possible, but with four tiers impossible. However, difficult as it is to reconcile all the conflicting statements in cases of this kind, I find as a fact that the oil was not properly stowed, that due care was not taken to prevent undue pressure downwards on the tins below, and that had this due care been taken, they would not have collapsed even if both tins and baskets might with advantage have been stronger.

As Captain Anderson stated in his evidence, it must have been apparent to any one in the habit of stowing cargo that merchandize of this sort required careful stowage, and he stated also that when he ran steamers from Pakhoi some time ago he used to place the aniseed oil next to the after bulkhead arranged in a row with nothing (no second tier even) on top, and then put planks to prevent shifting and that as it was expensive stuff they charged extra freight. No doubt, however, in those days he had not so many tins to carry as is the case now.

In all the circumstances, I am of opinion that the plaintiffs have made out their case and that the defendant has not shown that the loss is within the exceptions in the bill of lading or caused by insufficient package. Accordingly, there must be judgment for the plaintiffs for \$1,700 and costs.

#### IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. MEIGH GOODMAN  
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE)

#### RE FRANCISCO LUIZ PEREIRA.

Mr. Grist applied on behalf of Francisco Luiz Pereira for a receiving order. The assets were simply the salary of this man. He had been for a great number of years employed in the Telegraph Office and for a long time had been owing money to money-lenders. The manager had written saying he was willing to pay a certain proportion of the debtor's salary in liquidation of his debts. He believed the debtor owed something over \$1,000 and his salary was \$140 a month.

The debtor, in answer to His Lordship, said he had a wife and five children, and at the time he contracted his liabilities he kept his mother, sister, brother, wife, and so on. He was willing to pay whatever he owed. He suggested that an order for the payment of \$10 a month should be made.

His Lordship—I think you ought to live on \$9 a month, and then you could pay \$50 a month. How many have you depending upon you?

The Debtor—A wife and five children, and I pay \$10 a month towards the support of my mother.

His Lordship said that this was rather an exceptional case, and he only made the receiving order on the understanding that the debtor was likely to retain his position and get \$140 a month, so as to make a satisfactory monthly payment.

#### RE JOHN MCIVER.

John McIver appeared for his public examination.

In answer to the Official Receiver (Mr. Bruce Shepherd) he said he was a chemist and until lately carried on business in the Pharmacy, Queen's Road, under the name of Fletcher and Co. He purchased the business in May, 1897, from Fletcher and Co. The latter were Mr. Carmichael and himself. Mr. Carmichael's share in the business before he purchased it was larger than his; he only had a small interest. He was supposed to pay Mr. Carmichael \$13,000, including the stock, fixtures, and debts to be collected. He expected to collect possibly \$5,000 worth of debts. He paid Mr. Carmichael \$4,500 in cash. He had not paid him the balance. He did not give Mr. Carmichael any security. He had not paid him any interest on the balance of \$8,500. Mr. Carmichael was his principal creditor. He managed the business for himself and Mr. Carmichael for four years before he purchased it. Before then he was in business in Shanghai. He borrowed up to Feb. last some \$6,000 from his friends, and the \$4,500 he paid to Mr. Carmichael was part of this money. He expected to make a profit of some \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year, and he did so, but put the money in stock. One of his reasons of failure was that he had not sufficient capital. Then he had not enough stock to begin with. He increased his stock by living on a small amount himself and expending most of his profit on his purchase of stock. Mr. Carmichael issued a writ against him, and this induced him to go into bankruptcy. His trade debts amounted to about \$9,000, which brought his liabilities up to about \$23,000. He was appointed manager of the business on his going into bankruptcy, until it was sold in August. He valued the stock at about \$16,000, but it was bought for \$2,000. He considered that of the \$8,000 debts due to him some \$5,000 were good, so he thought there would be \$7,000 to pay off \$23,000.

The debtor passed his examination.

#### SAD SHOOTING CASE.

##### A MIDSHIPMAN LOSES HIS LIFE.

A sad shooting case which occurred on Sunday and resulted in the death of a young midshipman from H.M.S. *Orlando*, named Evelyn Govett, aged 18, who only joined the ship a few weeks ago.

It seems that he formed one of a party of naval officers and civilians who left Hongkong for a shooting expedition over on the mainland with the intention of returning on Sunday. They appear to have had some capital sport and to have spent a very pleasant time up to Sunday morning. They had walked four or five miles and sat down to rest in the neighbourhood of Castle Peak, when the sad incident in question occurred. A proper story does not seem forthcoming, and we shall no doubt have to wait until the inquest before the matter is properly explained; but as far as we can gather Govett was practising shooting with his revolver. He had fired five shots when the sixth snapped. It is surmised that he was looking down the barrel to see what was amiss when the sixth contrivance, by some means or other, was discharged, the bullet striking the unfortunate young man just above the right eye and coming out at the back of the head. Death was apparently instantaneous. Another shooting party who had gone over to the mainland in a launch assisted to get the

body aboard, and it was brought to Hongkong, and was subsequently conveyed to the Naval Hospital. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon.

#### THE INQUEST.

On Thursday afternoon the Acting Police Magistrate (Mr. H. Gomperts) held an inquiry at the Magistracy touching the death of Evelyn Govett, a midshipman on board H.M.S. *Orlando*, who was killed by a revolver bullet on Sunday morning last.

Dr. E. J. Biden, staff surgeon of the *Orlando*, said that when the body of the deceased was brought on board on Sunday, he examined it and found no marks of violence on it except the bullet wounds in the head—the one of entry on the forehead, and the one of exit at the back of the head. This injury was quite sufficient to account for death. The wounds were on pretty much the same level. He made no internal examination. The wound of entry was smaller than the wound of exit, and not so irregular. Judging from a slight puffiness about the wound of entry, he should say that the shot was fired at short range. He should expect that death would be instantaneous. He should say that death had taken place three hours before he saw the body.

Lieutenant Colin Mackenzie, of the *Orlando*, said that on Sunday afternoon about three o'clock he was returning from a shooting party with three others in two sampans, and when between Castle Peak Bay and Hongkong harbour they came across a steam-launch, which they hailed, and asked those on board if they would give them a tow. They said they would not give them a tow, but they would take them aboard. They went aboard and found that the dead body of the deceased was in a sampan astern. They told them that Govett had shot himself with a pistol that morning. He was shown the revolver produced. He did not go into the sampan to examine the body, which was under a white ensign. The body was taken on board the *Orlando* and shortly afterwards sent to the Naval Hospital. He had never seen the revolver produced before. The deceased was a midshipman, and joined the *Orlando* on the 17th August from the *Tamir*.

Dennis de Courcy Anstruther Herbert, a midshipman on board the *Orlando*, said that he and three others went on a shooting expedition on Saturday morning, going towards Castle Peak Bay in a sampan. Between half-past nine and ten on Sunday morning they met another shooting party composed of Mr. Mengens, Mr. Jordan, engineer on the *Tamir*, Mr. Silverthorne, Mr. Hazeland, and two more whose names he could not remember. They were all sitting down on the side of the hill on the main path when they heard a pistol report, and some one called out "He's shot himself!" Witness was at one end of the line, and he believed the deceased was sitting down at the other. He got up and saw deceased lying on his face. He did not notice the pistol at the time. They moved him in trying to stop the flow of blood, but did not succeed in stopping it. Witness then went away to get something on which to carry the deceased, and brought back a door. The deceased had been carried about 150 yards towards Castle Peak Bay by the remainder of the party. They put the deceased, who was then dead, on to the door, and took him down to a sampan and went off to the launch the *Olympus*. The body was left in the sampan, which was towed behind the launch. He had seen the pistol produced before the accident happened. It belonged to the deceased. He saw it in the deceased's hands about half an hour before the accident. When he went to pick up the deceased he did not see where the pistol was. The first time he saw it after the accident was when it was handed to him by one of the party—he did not know who—after the deceased had been put on to the door. He carried the pistol down to the launch. He did not know who was sitting next to the deceased. He did not hear about anything having gone wrong with the pistol about it having snapped. None of the party had been firing at a mark.

George Gippe, another midshipman on the *Orlando*, and who formed one of the shooting party, said that at the time of the accident they were all sitting down by the side of the path about half a mile from Castle Peak Bay. He heard a pistol shot and heard the bullet whiz



away over the hill. Someone in the Hongkong party called out, "He's shot himself!" and they all jumped up and saw that the deceased had fallen face downwards. The deceased was bleeding from the head very freely, and two members of the party tried to stop the bleeding with their handkerchiefs. He then went away with another man to get something on which to carry the body, and when they got back Govett was dead. He appeared to be alive when he left. They put the body on to the door and carried it about 300 yards, when four Chinamen took hold and carried it to the ferryboat. The ferry boat took the body down the river, when it was transferred to their own sampan. He saw the pistol produced lying by the side of the deceased. He picked it up and opened the bolt to see if there were any more cartridges, but there were no more. The deceased was sitting down about six yards from witness, but he could not see him as he sat just round a bend. Some shots had been fired from the pistol about half-an-hour before. Some of the people had been looking at the pistol after that. As far as he was aware the pistol belonged to the deceased. He thought Mr. Jordan was sitting next to the deceased, but he could not be sure.

Laurence Bignell, a naval cadet on board the *Orlando*, another member of the shooting party, also gave evidence. He said that the deceased died about ten minutes after the shooting. When they were sitting down he could not see the deceased without leaning forwards. He did not notice where the pistol was after the firing of the shot. The deceased fired out of the same pistol the previous day, and he thought he fired one shot from it that morning. He saw the pistol in the deceased's hands about ten minutes before the accident.

Staff-Surgeon Bidan, recalled, said he should say that death was caused by injury to the brain, and hemorrhage caused by the wounds in the head.

Midshipman Herbert, recalled, said he had fired this pistol off several times. Smokeless powder was used.

His Worship instructed Inspector Warnock to try and find out who was sitting next to the deceased at the time the shot was fired, and adjourned the inquiry until Tuesday next.

### AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS IN HONGKONG.

#### A GALLANT REGIMENT.

On Wednesday the U.S. transport *Tartar* arrived from Manila on her way home with some 1,200 American troops, including some 800 members of the Kansas Volunteers, together with their gallant Commander General Funston. It is expected that they will resume their homeward voyage in two or three days, after the *Tartar* has been docked.

The Kansas Volunteers have been some nine or ten months in the Philippines, and have done their share of work. They indeed played a prominent part on an occasion when the Insurgent army experienced one of its most crushing defeats, namely, at the battle of Calumpit, when General Funston headed his men in one of the most heroic actions of the campaign.

The advance towards Calumpit was commenced on the morning of 25th April, and by six o'clock on the evening of that day the troops found themselves on the other side of the Bagbag River, where they encamped for the night. The Rio Grande River still separated them from the town, and as the bridge had been destroyed it was recognised that the Americans had no light task before them on the morrow, as the Insurgents were strongly entrenched for three miles along the north bank of the Rio Grande.

The battle opened at day-light, and for three hours it was give and take, with scarcely a pause, save to allow the heated rifles to cool. Our correspondent describing the action at the time wrote:—

"The great steel bridge that spans the Rio Grande was so damaged that the men could pass only very slowly, and with great danger, besides being under fire from the opposite trenches. Finally two men of the Kansas regiment slipped down the bank a few hundred yards below the bridge, jumped into the water, and began swimming to the opposite bank,

carrying a rope with them. Hardly a man who saw the act felt that it could succeed, but slowly and strongly they struck out, advancing directly in the face of the enemy. While they were in the water the men poured the hottest, fastest fire they knew of into the Filipino trenches. At last the swimmers reached the opposite bank and made fast the rope. Once across there was very little danger, as the trenches were too high to admit of a direct fire below. A raft was hastily thrown together, and Colonel Funston and eight men began their perilous trip across, guiding themselves by the rope. Finally, when about two companies had succeeded in crossing, the little band charged on the works from which the insurgents had begun to retreat, and taking possession of the enemy's trenches they poured in an enflading fire that broke the backbone of the long river fortifications. The rest of the Kansas men crossed over the bridge, under fire, in single file, quickly followed by the Montana regiment."

Reverting to General Funston, some commotion was caused in the States by the publication of an interview in which the General is said to have spoken in favour of "less gunpowder and more diplomacy" in the Philippines, and also to have given expression to the following sentiments:—"Strange as it may seem, I am almost a peace at any price man, when life and property can be saved. It is almost a crime not to follow that rule, whatever the circumstances are arguing against it. I am a Republican, but I am an anti-expansionist, though not a bitter one. Big syndicates and capitalists will be greatly benefited by the retention of these islands, but outside of a few exceptional individual cases I can see no advantage in their possession by the United States. The islands are so thickly populated and labour so cheap, there certainly is no inducement for the American labourer."

Commenting upon the above an American contemporary said:—"The men who govern the government will have to look after this young soldier. If the truth is told so prodigally there is danger that the syndicates will be disappointed in their hope of benefit. The people must be made to believe that this Philippine business is pure patriotism, without any alloy of interest. To have this Kansan blurt out the truth is disgusting. If it becomes known that the men who join the army and go to the Orient will fight, not for the country, but for the syndicates, they may object. Funston should be silenced."

On Thursday a representative of the *Daily Press* saw the General, and asked if he had been correctly reported. He said most emphatically no, and added that he thought the time for diplomacy was past with the Filipinos; they would have to be fought until they gave up. But he thought that diplomacy could be used with the Mahomedans of the southern islands. These Mahomedans were not in sympathy with the insurrection, and were only hostile to the Spaniards because the latter interfered with their religion. Since General Bates had assured them that their religion would not be interfered with in the slightest degree they had been quite friendly to the Americans.

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

(Contributed.)

As many residents in the Far East are under the impression that as soon as Great Britain becomes involved in war in South Africa, Russia and France will seize the opportunity to steal a march on her out here and carry out their schemes of extensive seizure of Chinese territory and blocking out British trade, even if they do not go to the length of forcing a war with the intention of ousting Britain from the Far East altogether, it may be as well to consider, cursorily, other factors in the political situation in China, one of which, and the most important one, is entirely overlooked by the bulk of those who study the future of China and which has, of course, never occurred to those who find the future of China or any other important subject too much trouble, or of insufficient consequence, to give even a momentary thought to.

Germany has grasped the fact that to allow Russia to occupy the northern provinces of China and then roll down into the Valley of

the Yellow River would be suicidal folly on her part, for not only would the ultimate result of that be the expelling of herself (Germany) from Shantung to make room for the Russian Bear—as Japan was expelled from Linntung for the same purpose—but that a half century or less of Russian militarism in North China would result in the raising and drilling of vast hordes of Asiatics to be utilised for the conquest of Europe by Russian despotism urged on by the priesthood of the equally despotic Greek Church.

In such an attack on the liberties of Europe by the semi-Asiatic Russian legions reinforced by their multitudinous Asiatic soldiery, armed and drilled on modern principles, Germany and Austria would have to bear the brunt of the attack, and should France be, as is possible, blind enough to co-operate with Russia the German speaking peoples would experience a shock which would cripple them for a century even if they did not go down before the attack.

Germany knows something of militarism herself and is not going to allow Russia to carry her conquests in Asia beyond the point at present attained.

The German Emperor and his responsible advisers, too, are fully alert to their future interests, and having discovered what great interests they have at stake in the Asiatic Continent, and how infinitely they exceed those they have been trying to build up in tropical Africa, are moulding their policy in accordance with the knowledge they have recently acquired. Hence Germany's readiness to give Britain a free hand in Africa in return for British acquiescence to and support of Germany's interest in her sphere in North China, which includes all the northern Chinese provinces and the Valley of the Yellow River. It is as a weapon to wield against Russian aggression in Europe and Asia that Germany has sought and acquired the friendship of Turkey.

A consideration of the above facts will point, naturally, to an alliance of England, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Turkey, ready to crush the aggressive Russian giant as soon as he attempts further conquests. Japan, too, if not one of this combination of European Powers ready to check further Russian aggression, either in the East or the West, is preparing on her own account to oppose her concentrated efforts to any further Russian aggression in Eastern Asia, especially in Korea.

There are two more factors which Russia will have to contend with in any further attempts at conquest in East or West. The first is the Roman Catholic Church, which has no notion to allow its most powerful rival, the Greek Church, to overtake it and crush out its existence, as has been done in Poland and as is now being attempted with the liberties and religion of the industrious and law-abiding Finlanders. The second factor is the power of the great Jewish financiers, who have felt the heel of Russia both on the liberties of their people and their religion, as proof of which Russia has come to the aid of her borrowing powers and finds that she now fails to raise the necessary finances with which to carry out the grand projects she has laid down as preliminary to the conquest of, first, Asia and then Europe.

Russia is coquetting alternately with France and with America in the hope of raising more funds, which are now so necessary to her. Her expressions of friendship if favourably received are quickly followed by an attempt to raise a loan and she has even attempted, and succeeded in, raising a few millions on the London market immediately after what appeared to be a friendly understanding with Britain as regards her sphere in China.

Britain may, therefore, with a light heart undertake her work of creating order out of chaos in South Africa, realising that the forces opposed to both Russia and France are too great to enable them safely to undertake any aggression under the impression that Britain's war in South Africa will prevent her from looking to the safety of her interests in China, and if any attempt is made to oust her from her dominant position in the East she will prove well able to promptly crush it. She will be the more ready to do so having the knowledge that such an attempt is made under the impression that she will be unable to resist it.



## THE PIRACY IN KWANGTUNG.

MORE JUNKS AND LOCHAS HELD UP.

[FROM A CANTON CORRESPONDENT.]

That the pirates and robbers in this province are getting bolder day by day there can be no manner of doubt, as the following cases show:—

On the 27th August, about 11 p.m., when the steamer *Lu On*, with a cargo boat in tow, stopped at a landing place in the Shuihing prefecture, two pirate boats came alongside, ostensibly for the purpose of carrying passengers to the shore. A few pirates had taken passage by the steamer, and on a given signal they and the men from the boats took charge, went into the comprador's room, took possession of all the money, and ransacked the passengers' luggage. They then compelled the captain and crew to take the steamer and her tow to a place some little distance away, where they transferred all the cargo to the steamer, and then proceeded to Wongcha, where they cast off the cargo boat. They then proceeded to the Suntak district, where they were awaited by a fleet of ten pirate boats manned by forty or fifty men, armed with rifles, swords, and rattan shields. Here the cargo was transferred from the steamer to the piratical boats. After this the steamer again proceeded, and another steamer named the *Wing Cheong* being met the pirates were about to make an attack upon her. Fortunately the *Wing Cheong* people perceived their intention, fired a few rounds, and then steamed in shore, and taking all the money and valuables with them, they escaped. A pilot was shot in the leg and a steersman in the hand. The captain laid the case before the Magistrate of the Koyew district and orders were issued to Admiral Lo to capture the pirates. On the 29th the *Wing Cheong* returned to Canton. The Magistrate has offered a reward of \$200 for the capture of the pirate chief and \$100 for each of the other members of the band.

At Mahowkong village, in the Namhoi district, near Hoehing, there is a nest of pirates who have combined with a large number of lepers living there in mat-sheds. Every day fifteen or twenty of the band armed with swords and revolvers are sent out to levy blackmail upon the Chinese boats. Every boat passing the place has to stop and report at the piratical station, giving particulars of the cargo and its value, so that blackmail duty may be levied, failing payment of which the boat and cargo are subject to seizure. On a bamboo raft the duty is 4-0 taels, on a firewood boat 200 taels, an ordinary boat 100 taels, an oxboat 100 taels, a sternwheel boat \$50, a boat carrying mulberry leaves 10 taels, and small boats 5 taels. On live stock such as cattle, pigs, fowls, and dogs, duty is charged upon a stated scale according to the number of head or the weight as the case may be.

A lorcha fully laden with cargo owned by a foreign merchant named Perry, on a voyage from Canton to Hongkong about the middle of last month, when passing Sakok, near the Sunon district, was attacked by a number of pirates, who removed all the cargo and went away. The case has been reported to the Namhoi Magistrate through the Consul.

At Mongchow, in the Sunning district, there are over 400 robbers, said to be members of the Triad Society. On the 7th August a large gang of them went to attack a family named Chu, in the Pocho village, but as the villagers were well prepared and the place strongly fortified the attack did not succeed. They then took to the river and attacked two rice boats belonging to a man named Chan and another rice boat belonging to a man named Yip and took them to Hongping. Yip paid \$300 and had his boat and cargo released, but Chan's property, not being ransomed, was openly exposed in the market at \$1.20 a picul.

About the end of July a junk laden with 400 pigs and a consignment of hardwood of the value of about \$7,000, was attacked at Mongchow and twenty men on board were killed. The junk and cargo were taken to Hoehaihow.

On the 2nd September, in the Suntak district, a large junk laden with silk was attacked by pirates. Some of the gang had taken passage by the junk. On arriving at Wonglin a piratical boat came alongside and at a given signal the pirates came on board, overawed the

## CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

crew and the passengers, took away their luggage and money, and removed twenty bales of silk.

On the same day another boat laden with silk was also attacked and property to the value of three or four thousand dollars was taken away. Two men were wounded.

The last case on the present list is the abduction of an actor. As is well known, a first class actor gets a good salary varying from five to fifteen thousand dollars a year, but as they are generally addicted to opium and gambling their expenditures often exceed their income and they resort to borrowing at heavy interest. Sea Wong-so, of the Kwok Fung Nin theatrical company, is a well known member of the profession, his speciality being female characters. On the 19th August after the performance was over he went to the boat in which he had his quarters and was sitting at the bow enjoying the fresh air, when another boat came alongside, seized the actor, and carried him off, taking him to Pingshan, in the Punyu district, where he was held to ransom. It so happened that the gunboat *Kwong Hang* passed by this place, and upon Sea Wong-so calling out "save life" he was rescued, the pirates being arrested and taken before the Punyu Magistrate. The defence was that Sea Wong-so had borrowed a large sum from the defendants and as he failed to repay it they carried him away intending thus to induce the proprietor of the theatrical company to pay the debt. The case is still pending.

## ALLEGED FORGERY OF A TRADE MARK.

## CASES SENT FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistrate's on Wednesday afternoon before Mr. Gompertz, Sz To Yuk and Li Pak, masters of the Lai Wo Cheung shop, 255, Queen's Road Central, and Sz To Man and Li Cheung, masters of the Mui Cheung shop, 259, Queen's Road Central, were charged with unlawfully and with intent to defraud the New York Condensed Milk Company forging the trade mark or mark of the figure of an eagle with outstretched wings standing with outstretched talons. On a scroll on either side are the words "Eagle" and "Brand," and above the eagle are the words "Gail Borden" depicted on a scroll.

Mr. Gedge appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Grist for the defence.

Mr. Grist said that Li Pak and Li Cheung were one and the same person and asked that the two cases should be taken together.

This was agreed to.

On the application of Mr. Gedge, warrants were granted for the apprehension of Sz To Yuk and Sz To Man, who were not present, and who it was stated were not in the colony at the present time.

Mr. Grist asked that the cases might be dealt with summarily.

Mr. Gedge asked that the cases might be sent for trial, as he would be able to prove that they were serious ones.

His Worship—I had better hear the evidence before I decide that point.

Sergeant Collett said that on the 23rd Aug. he searched the premises at 255, Queen's Road Central, where he found 180 tins of farm brand condensed milk, like the one produced with the label "Gail Borden" on, also 77 tins of farm brand milk with farm brand label, four tins of farm brand milk with no label, a large bundle of loose "Gail Borden" labels, and a quantity of old farm and other labels which had been taken off tins. When the summons was served on the accountant the latter said one of the masters had left for Canton the previous night.

Sergeant Sullivan said that he searched 259, Queen's Road Central, on the 23rd August, about 5.50 p.m., and found there 18 tins of milk stamped "Best condensed milk" and bearing the Eagle brand, four of them being exposed for sale in the shop, a packet of farm brand labels which had evidently been torn off tins; a packet of Eagle brand labels which had not been used, and a bundle of Wealle's Swiss milk labels. One of the 14 tins had only the remnant of a label on. Nothing was said to him.

In answer to Mr. Grist the witness said he asked for the master, and a man came upstairs and said he was the master, but did not give

his name. It was not the man in court. The man did not look like a coolie.

A Chinese detective named Lo Chung Man said that he purchased a tin of milk at 255, Queen's Road Central on the 23rd August, paying 20 cents for it. He identified the tin produced as the one he purchased tin, because a number was put on. He asked for "Ying Mak" milk. On the 22nd August he bought from 259, Queen's Road Central, the tin of milk produced. He asked for "Ying Mak" milk in this case also. He saw the number 259 put on afterwards. He had examined the label on the tins and found that they corresponded with some of the loose labels which had already been put in. They were Eagle brand labels. The price of the proper "Ying Mak" milk was 35 cents a tin.

In answer to Mr. Grist, witness said that he went and purchased these two tins because Mr. Gedge told him to do so. He knew the brand on the tins he had bought was not genuine because Mr. Hanson had shown him the true label.

J. M. Gutierrez, a clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, said he was in charge of the Trade Mark Register. He produced the first registration of the "Gail Borden" brand, which was dated July, 1874. The registration was renewed this year. At first sight the labels produced seemed similar to that in the register, but a difference could be detected on closer inspection.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson also gave evidence as to the difference between the original and the forged labels.

His Worship committed the cases for trial.

Summonses for similar offences had also been taken out against Chan Fuk Hing, master of the Shui Yik shop, No. 230, Queen's Road Central; Fong Yau, master of the Ying Cheung Lung shop, 291, Queen's Road Central; Ng Ki Cheung and Ng Ki Fat, master of the Shan On Cheung shop, 295, Queen's Road Central; and Tsai U Kai, master of the Wo On shop, 302, Queen's Road Central.

Mr. Gedge said Mr. Hastings was for these defendants, but as he was absent through sickness he asked for the cases to be put off for a week.

This was agreed to.

## WATER RETURN.

## LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER.

|                                    | 1898                      | 1899 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| Tytam ..... ft. Mn. below overflow | Off. 11in. above overflow |      |
| Pokfulam full .....                | Off. 1in. above overflow  |      |
| Wongneicheong .....                | Off. 1in. above overflow  |      |

## STORAGE GALLONS.

|                                        | 1898        | 1899        |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Tytam .....                            | 384,550,000 | 392,680,000 |
| Pokfulam .....                         | 66,000,000  | 66,180,000  |
| Wongneicheong approximation only ..... |             | 30,000,000  |

Total ..... 430,550,000 488,860,000

## CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

|                                  | 1898        | 1899              |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Consumption ...                  | 107,980,000 | 115,583,000 gals. |
| Estimated population .....       | 196,500     | 202,000           |
| Consumption per head per day ... | 17.6        | 18.4 gals.        |

## CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

|                                      | 1898      | 1899            |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Consumption approximation only ..... | 7,191,000 | 6,687,000 gals. |
| Estimated population .....           | 26,000    | 27,200          |
| Consumption per head per day ...     | 9.0       | 8 gals.         |

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

R. D. ORRERY,  
Water Authority.

There appears to be a prospect of Shanghai being deprived of the telephone, the China and Japan Telephone Co., having given notice of its intention to withdraw its service in consequence of what are considered the impracticable conditions which the Council sought to impose.



# CORPORAL ALMOND TO RECEIVE AN ITALIAN MEDAL.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication.

THE ITALIAN CONSUL TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1899.  
Sir, Having learnt from the papers that on the 9th June Colonel Mainwaring on presenting the medal of the Royal Humane Society to Corporal Almond had remarked that a medal had been promised by the Italian authorities in Canada, I immediately referred the matter to the Foreign Office.

I have now much pleasure in communicating that the Italian Government has decided to confer the naval silver medal for valour on Corporal H. Almond and is only waiting for the consent of the British Government, which has been already asked for, for bestowing it.

As the local papers referred to the delay I hope you will kindly communicate to them the circumstances which rendered it unavoidable. I have, etc.

G. VOLPICELLI,

Consul for Italy.

Honourable J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE ITALIAN CONSUL.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1899.

Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 286 of the 2nd instant, and in reply to inform you that the Commanding Officer of the Royal Welch Fusiliers has been informed of the decision of your Government to confer on Corporal S. Almond, of that Regiment, the naval silver medal for valour.

The request contained in the last paragraph of your letter will be carried out. I have, etc.  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
Colonial Secretary.

# THE DRY EARTH SYSTEM.

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby has given notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the Sanitary Board: "That in future the dry earth system be introduced in all the Government latrines, and also, if possible, in the privately owned latrines open for public use."

A statement on the subject has been circulated to the members of the Sanitary Board by Dr. Dawson, the following being a copy:—

A contractor removes all the nightsoil of the colony except that from private latrines. In the latrines every care is taken to keep the solid excreta as unmixed as possible with fluids. It is removed up to the Namhoi and Sun Tak districts of Canton to the silk country, where it is exposed to the air and dried under large matcheds, in small cemented tanks 8 feet deep. This process goes on for from 6 to 9 months. The contents of any small tank going wrong by growth of worms, &c., is discarded. When thoroughly dried, after frequent turning over, it is ready for use and is either sold in its dry state or is mixed with water to form sludge of a consistency between pongee and treacle. In the latter form it is carefully poured round the roots of the mulberry plants on which the silk worms are borne. When applied to the mulberry shrubs it favours the growth of a luxuriant leaf area. Every winter the shrub is cut down to the earth and new shoots come up the following spring, and form practically new plants to bear the worms.

Fatchan and Canton stuff is cheaper than that of Hongkong, the reason given being that the people there don't feed so well as they do in Hongkong. The Hongkong stuff produces a leaf as large as a man's hand; other stuff gives only about a third of this size. The stuff collected in boats off the centre of the town and western district (opposite 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Streets) and the Nam Pak hongs is the superior article. That collected from Shok Tong Shui and Wanchai is a poorer and inferior article. "Bad people" even go so far as to fraudulently use the name Hongkong to palm off inferior material.

The contractor pays the Government \$2,532 per annum for the privilege of removing the excreta of the colony, and pays all expenses of

doing so, besides keeping one of his men to act as watcher at each public latrine. For the best dried matter, after preparation, he gets from 40 to 70 cents per picul and this matter is prepared from faeces unmixed with urine. For faeces mixed with urine, and prepared, he only gets from 15 to 18 cents per picul. When Hongkong matter is at 70 cents a picul, Macao is at 42; but the latter can only be sold when no Hongkong material can be got.

The working of the Gaol latrines with earth actually lessens the amount of money the Government receives, as at present the contractor does not sell it as a rule. And for some reason or other "Mr. May's Gaol mixture" is useless and is usually dumped overboard outside Capinmoon. When asked how much he would be able to give if earth was generally used in the latrines, the contractor said about \$1,000 to \$1,200 roughly, per manseem, but the fact that twice the amount would probably have to be moved from latrines would necessitate that sum being further reduced. Six hundred piculs of mixed urine and faeces come from houses in town daily and from this he would expect to make his \$1,200 a month. This is the amount of stuff which would be accumulating in a strike of nightmen!

Chloride of lime is not nearly so objectionable as a disinfectant or deodorant as earth, because the addition of this in small quantities only depreciates the value of the material by 25 per cent. The contractor at present has to take his chance with chloride of lime—but he takes it with great *sang froid*, as he knows it is very expensive and that we will not use any more than we can possibly help, and complaints are at times frequent about the sparing use of the material in the latrines.

Other points in connection with the earth question also require looking at. Where are we to get the earth for even the latrines of the colony, not to mention for use of private Chinese houses (who, to perpetrate a bull, would never use it)? What hill are we prepared to sacrifice? What price shall we have to pay for knocking it down and getting it carted to the different parts of the town? If I were one of these silk-growing men I would never buy anything mixed with earth that came from Hongkong in this line, as the quality of earth we get here would ruin the rich alluvial soil which is necessary for the mulberry trees feeding the worms. That is probably the reason it is of no use. The disintegrated granite and red stoney earth here would spoil any rich soil. (From later enquiries this proves to be the reason.)

The removal of excrement from private houses is carried on by what is practically the most powerful guild in Hongkong. This consists of about 500 coolies who spread themselves over the colony in gangs, each under a sort of headman. This headman I understand makes from \$30 to \$40 a month and he has to see to the paying of the coolies, who receive \$4 per manseem, and board and lodging. The headman who gets his \$40 a month generally has his best around the richer Chinese and European hongs.

Some further interesting details can be given on the question of the dangers of badly kept latrines during plague times. I pointed this out in 1894 and since that time the fact has been doubted. There are seventeen latrines each having a keeper, some staying on the premises, others not. Of these 17 keepers 11 died during the 1894 epidemic. They all slept in the latrine. In 1896—7 died, all slept also. In 1897, 2 died, non-sleepers; in 1898, one sleeper died; whilst 5 sleepers have died this year. This shows that a latrine-keeper's profession is a somewhat dangerous one to say the least. The smaller mortality in later years I ascribe to the fact of using disinfectants and more regular cleaning, although this year it has again increased. No one in Hongkong now, except myself, knows what the state of latrines was in 1894 and how seldom they were cleaned out at the height of the epidemic, owing to the great mortality amongst the keepers and coolies who had to look after them; a well-kept latrine is one thing, a filthy-kept one simply a breeding place for the disease during a plague epidemic. Each latrine has its stuff cleared out to the boats by a removal man. The mortality amongst these in 1894 was "very large." They were frequently removed. This is most ominous. In 1896—14 men were "changed"—this was the new term.

In 1897—three men were "changed." In 1898—five were "changed." In 1899—four have been "changed." This all tends to prove the truth of my assertions of 1894, which have been sometimes scoffed at for what might be termed municipal purposes. It also tends to prove that the addition of disinfectants and more regular cleaning have to some extent reduced the danger to these latrine attendants. The question of supply and cost of earth was entered into in 1895 by a committee of the Board.

Under the above mentioned circumstances, I cannot support Mr. Ormsby's proposal. The smell of a latrine is nothing to the ordinary Chinaman, and only a nuisance, not a danger, to Europeans in ordinary non-plague times. Moral—Improve and multiply the latrines—make more money and keep them as sanitary as possible under the circumstances.

# THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING, AND DYEING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the second Ordinary Meeting to be held at the offices of the General Managers on Saturday, 9th September, at noon:—

The General Managers now submit a statement of the Company's financial position as on 31st July, 1899.

The mill began running on June 1st, and although for several weeks the various departments had more the appearance of a school than a factory, the Manager expresses himself as being agreeably surprised at the celerity and dexterity with which the natives acquire a knowledge of the working of the various machines at which they are placed. At the present moment there are 12,000 spindles running and the engines and all machinery have so far given every satisfaction, and reflect credit upon the suppliers.

The first yarns produced have been accorded a well-merited and satisfactory reception, but inasmuch as the permanent working charges in running 12,000 spindles are practically the same as they will be when the mill is working full power, or say 50,000 spindles, the cost of production is temporarily abnormally high.

# CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving left the Colony in May, and his position of Chairman of the Company has since been assumed by Hon. J. J. Keswick. The other members retire but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

# AUDITOR.

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and that gentleman offers himself for re-election.

Notice has been given of an Extraordinary resolution to be submitted at this Meeting by which the borrowing powers of the General Managers provided for in Clause XVI. of the Articles of Association shall be increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1899.

# BALANCE SHEET, 31st JULY, 1899.

| LIABILITIES                |                  |                |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Capital:—                  |                  |                |
| Authorized                 | \$1,200,000      |                |
| Issued                     | 900,000 in 9,000 |                |
| shares of \$100 each       |                  | 900,000 00     |
| Jardine, Matheson & Co.    |                  | 524,598.78     |
| Beith Stevenson & Co.      |                  | 2,97.05        |
| Accounts payable           |                  | 157,16.85      |
| Interest                   |                  | 3,184.65       |
| Transfer fees              |                  | 74.00          |
|                            |                  | \$1,587,271.13 |
| ASSETS                     |                  |                |
| Property                   |                  | 44,567.36      |
| Buildings                  |                  | 539,634.81     |
| Machinery                  |                  | 863,238.55     |
| Furniture                  |                  | 2,045.00       |
| Coal                       |                  | 4,453.10       |
| Cotton                     |                  | 66,532.48      |
| Mill stores                |                  | 4,487.89       |
| Construction account       |                  | 44,192.34      |
| Preliminary expenses       |                  | 1,329.69       |
| Fire insurance             |                  | 1,064.21       |
| Charges general            |                  | 12,916.46      |
| Telegraphic charges        |                  | 2,237.79       |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank |                  | 472.37         |
| cash                       |                  | 1,469.91       |
|                            |                  | \$1,587,271.13 |



**PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.**

We are advised by the Acting Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, that a telegram was received yesterday morning from the mines, giving the result of the August clean up, as follows:—The mill ran 19 days, crushing 2,650 tons, yielding 2 3/4 ounces of smelted gold. Concentrates produced, 56 tons.

**OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES LIMITED.**

We are informed by Messrs. John D. Humphreys & Son, General Managers of Olivers Freehold Mines, Limited, that they have received a telegram from the Mines giving the result of the August crushing as follows:—580 tons of quartz crushed in a yield of 535 ounces retorted gold. Are in good ore intermediate South level. The intermediate means the 240 foot South level.

We are informed by Messrs. John D. Humphreys & Son, General Managers of Olivers Freehold Mines, Limited, that they have received a supplementary telegram informing them that the mill ran 27 days in August, and that the width of the reef at the intermediate level is 5 feet.

**GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.**

The General Agents of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Limited, Messrs. Lutgens, Einstmann & Co., inform us that they have received the following telegram from the mines:—Caledonian Mines. The lode in face of drive is of a promising character carrying pay streak of ore 5 feet wide visible free gold.

We are informed by Messrs. Lutgens, Einstmann & Co. General Agents of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Limited, that they have received a telegram from the Mines, as follows:—225 tons of mixed ore yielded 108 ounces of retorted gold.

**THE SHANGHAI ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING, AND DOCK CO., LIMITED.**

The following is the report of the Board of Directors for presentation at the fourth ordinary general meeting held at the Board room of the Imperial Bank of China, Shanghai, on Wednesday, 30th August:—

The Directors beg to submit herewith a statement of the accounts for the year ended 30th April 1899. Including Tls. 25,319.83, brought forward from last year, profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Tls. 52,497.86, out of which the Directors propose to pay a dividend on the second issue of the ordinary shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the 6 months ending 30th April 1899, which will absorb Tls. 4,550 and to carry forward the balance of Tls. 47,947.86 to new account.

Plant:—With the exception of a small balance of machinery from Yangtseepoo workshop, which is now in course of transfer to Pootung, the whole of the plant is erected and in working order, and is giving satisfaction.

A careful inventory has been taken, and the management feel confident that all values in plant and stock accounts are well within the mark.

The dock was completed and the first vessel taken in in May last. The dock is a success from an engineering point of view, and in all human foresight it will require no outlay worth mentioning for many years to come. We are able to dock with perfect safety the very heaviest and most modern vessels that frequent Shanghai.

Business:—Owing to the cramped and unfinished state of the works, the Company could not properly compete for business until quite recently. It is now obtaining its fair share of what is going, and there is reasonable prospect of steady improvement in all departments.

Directors:—In accordance with the Articles of Association Count A. Butler retired, but, being ineligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts, etc., have been audited by Messrs. R. F. Eastlack and G. D. Scott, the latter gentleman acting on behalf of Mr. Wilmer Harris, who has left Shanghai. Messrs. R. F. Eastlack and G. D. Scott offer themselves for re-election.

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30TH APRIL, 1899.**

| Dr.                                    | Tls.           |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| To directors' and auditors' fees ..... | 4,500.00       |
| To balance .....                       | 52,497.86      |
|                                        | Tls. 56,997.86 |

| Cr.                                                                | Tls.           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| By balance from 30th April, 1898 .....                             | 25,319.83      |
| By credit balance of working account for 12 months (to date) ..... | 31,678.73      |
| By transfer fees .....                                             | 89.50          |
|                                                                    | Tls. 56,997.86 |

**BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1899.**

| ASSETS.                                                                               | Tls.              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Property account—                                                                     |                   |
| Land at Pootung .....                                                                 | 86,622.96         |
| Buildings at Pootung and at Shanghai ..                                               | 48,570.10         |
| "Oriental Dock," wharves and bunding ..                                               | 425,010.57        |
| Plant account—                                                                        |                   |
| Machinery and gear at Yangtseepoo and Pootung .....                                   | 247,435.00        |
| Stock account—                                                                        |                   |
| Value of material at Yangtseepoo and Pootung .....                                    | 9,402.81          |
| Furniture account—                                                                    |                   |
| At Yangtseepoo and Pootung .....                                                      | 3,807.10          |
| Investment account—                                                                   |                   |
| 10 shares Union Insurance Society of Canton .....                                     | 1,840.08          |
| Sundry debtors—                                                                       |                   |
| Accounts in course of collection, value of uncompleted contracts, and work in hand .. | 104,724.05        |
|                                                                                       | Tls. 1,008,612.50 |

| LIABILITIES                                           | Tls.              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Capital account                                       |                   |
| 6,000 ordinary shares at Tls. 100 .....               | 600,000           |
| 200 founders' shares at Tls. 100 .....                | 20,000            |
| 1,300 ordinary share, second issue, at Tls. 100 ..... | 130,000           |
|                                                       | 750,000.00        |
| Sundry creditors .....                                | 206,114.64        |
| Profit and loss account—                              |                   |
| Balance at credit of this account .....               | 52,497.86         |
|                                                       | Tls. 1,008,612.50 |

**THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

The following circular, dated from the head office, Singapore, 23rd August, has been issued to shareholders:—

Mr. E. H. Forwood having failed to carry out his scheme for the reconstruction of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to recommend that the Company be put into voluntary liquidation.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, Singapore, on a day and at an hour of which notice will be duly given by advertisement, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution, that is to say:—That the Straits Insurance Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Company's Ordinance 1889.

The branches and agencies in Europe, America, and Australia will cease accepting business on 31st August, and negotiations are proceeding with a view to the sale of the good will of the Company's Local and Eastern Asiatic business, which will be carried on only for account, and at the risk, of the purchasing Company.

The following statement of the Company's financial position as at 30th June last is submitted for information of shareholders:—

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1899.**

| LIABILITIES                           | \$          | s.          |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Unclaimed dividends .....             | 874.00      |             |
| Sundry creditors .....                | 8,465.99    |             |
| Balance of working account 1898 ..... | 35,670.71   |             |
| Balance of working account 1899 ..... | 96,838.97   |             |
| Capital paid up .....                 | 3800,000.00 |             |
| Deficiency .....                      | 239,877.46  |             |
|                                       |             | \$60,522.54 |
| Capital surplus .....                 |             | \$60,522.54 |

| ASSETS.                                             | \$         | s.           |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Cash with Cashier .....                             | 114.30     |              |
| Cash in banks .....                                 | 100,711.30 |              |
| Office premises, Singapore .....                    | 7,000.00   |              |
| Office premises, London .....                       | 8300.000   |              |
| Less Mortgage charge .....                          | 150,000    |              |
|                                                     |            | \$100,711.30 |
| Branch and agency balances and accounts owing ..... | 25,319.83  |              |
| Chinese Government bonds .....                      | 25,319.83  |              |
| Metropolitan Debentures, Melbourne .....            | 25,319.83  |              |
| Furniture and stock .....                           | 25,319.83  |              |
| Remittances in transit .....                        | 25,319.83  |              |
|                                                     |            | \$100,711.30 |

**THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.**

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 31st December, 1898. 12th January, 1899.

| LIABILITIES.                             | Rbs.               |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Paid up capital .....                    | 11,000,000.00      |
| Deposits of the Chinese Government ..... | 6,500,000.00       |
| Reserve fund .....                       | 6,500,000.00       |
| Special reserve .....                    | 2,500,000.00       |
| Deposits and current accounts .....      | 27,500,000.00      |
| Acceptances .....                        | 7,500,000.00       |
| Bills payable .....                      | 5,200,000.00       |
| Profit and loss account .....            | 1,000,000.00       |
|                                          | Rbs. 60,000,000.00 |

\* Of this amount Rbs 2,250,000 do not share in the Profit of and are not included for dividend in 1898.

| ASSETS.                                       | Rbs.               |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Cash in hand .....                            | 11,000,000.00      |
| Investments in Russian Government Bonds ..... | 6,500,000.00       |
| Other investments .....                       | 500,000.00         |
| Advances and credits .....                    | 28,000,000.00      |
| Bills receivable .....                        | 9,000,000.00       |
| Bank premises .....                           | 150,000.00         |
|                                               | Rbs. 60,000,000.00 |

**GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1898. 12th January, 1899.**

| Dr.                                              | Rbs.             |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| To amounts written off:—                         |                  |
| Remuneration to directors and staff .....        | 112,408.07       |
| Dividend account .....                           |                  |
| 11 roubles per share on 48,000 shares .....      | 624,000.00       |
| Exchange adjustment account .....                | 18,000.00        |
| Shares in the profit of Chinese Government ..... | 452,979.32       |
| Transfer to reserve fund .....                   | 167,532.55       |
| Special reserve .....                            | 121,172.21       |
| Bank premises account .....                      | 15,000.00        |
|                                                  | Rbs. 1,62,237.15 |

| Cr.                                                                                                                      | Rbs.             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| By balance of profit, 31st December, 1897 .....                                                                          | 412.5            |
| Amount of net profit for 1898, ending 31st Dec., 12th Jan. 1899 after deduction of all expenses and doubtful debts ..... | 1,62,237.15      |
|                                                                                                                          | Rbs. 1,62,237.15 |

| Dr.                                              | Rbs.            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| To balance .....                                 | 87,919.32       |
|                                                  | Rbs. 87,919.32  |
| Cr.                                              | Rbs.            |
| By balance 31st Dec. 1898, 12th Jan., 1899 ..... | 87,919.32       |
| Transfer from profit and loss account .....      | 167,532.55      |
|                                                  | Rbs. 255,451.87 |

| Dr.                                              | Rbs.            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| To balance .....                                 | 155,859.27      |
|                                                  | Rbs. 155,859.27 |
| Cr.                                              | Rbs.            |
| By balance 31st Dec. 1898, 12th Jan., 1899 ..... | 32,732.6        |
| Transfer from profit and loss account .....      | 121,172.21      |
|                                                  | Rbs. 155,049.7  |

**THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.**

Season 1898-1899.

**BATTING AVERAGE In Ten Innings and over.**

| Name.                     | Innings | Runs | Average |
|---------------------------|---------|------|---------|
| G. D. Campbell, H.K.R.    | 17      | 681  | 40.1    |
| H. Hancock                | 13      | 478  | 36.8    |
| Captain Langborne, H.K.R. | 16      | 455  | 28.4    |
| A. G. Ward                | 14      | 398  | 28.4    |
| Lieut. White, H.K.R.      | 10      | 233  | 23.3    |
| K. G. Campbell, H.K.R.    | 12      | 225  | 18.8    |
| Rev. G. R. Vallings       | 12      | 97   | 8.1     |
| T. S. Smith               | 12      | 100  | 8.3     |
| Captain Dyson             | 12      | 211  | 17.6    |



## In Three Innings and over.

| Name.                       | Runs. | Not out. | Total. | H. S. | Average. |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| Lieut. Barton, R.N.         | 232   | 96       | 328    | 77.3  |          |
| A. S. Anson                 | 250   | 112      | 362    | 60.2  |          |
| Lieut. Powell, R.N.         | 405   | 111      | 516    | 45.9  |          |
| Rev. C. Salisbury, R.N.     | 180   | 92       | 272    | 43.3  |          |
| A. B. B. B.                 | 294   | 48       | 342    | 42.0  |          |
| H. Hall, R.N.               | 188   | 71       | 259    | 31.9  |          |
| Lieut. Gill, R.N.           | 98    | 49       | 147    | 24.0  |          |
| Shaw, R.N.                  | 69    | 33       | 102    | 23.0  |          |
| H. Moberly, H.K.R.          | 65    | 32       | 97     | 21.7  |          |
| A. R. L. R.A.               | 21    | 20       | 41     | 21.0  |          |
| C. M. Burnie                | 82    | 39       | 121    | 20.5  |          |
| Dr. Lowry                   | 97    | 45       | 142    | 19.4  |          |
| Wall, R.N.                  | 108   | 72       | 180    | 18.0  |          |
| Lieut. Jeff, R.N.           | 90    | 59       | 149    | 18.0  |          |
| Lieut. Wood, R.N.           | 88    | 42       | 130    | 17.6  |          |
| J. Strong, R.M.L.I.         | 126   | 52       | 178    | 15.7  |          |
| H. Howard                   |       |          |        |       |          |
| Colville, R.A.              | 37    | 29       | 66     | 12.3  |          |
| A. R. Lowe                  | 85    | 32       | 117    | 12.1  |          |
| Lieut. Mannix, R.N.         | 67    | 28       | 95     | 11.1  |          |
| H. Arthur                   | 66    | 26       | 92     | 11.0  |          |
| Lieut. Egerton, R.N.        | 53    | 20       | 73     | 10.6  |          |
| P. A. Cox                   | 60    | 24       | 84     | 10.0  |          |
| W. Mayson                   | 10    | 6        | 16     | 10.0  |          |
| E. Mast                     | 66    | 20       | 86     | 9.4   |          |
| A. V. Salter, R.N.          | 63    | 29       | 92     | 9.0   |          |
| Capt. Simmonds, R.A.        | 26    | 26       | 52     | 8.7   |          |
| J. T. Hastings, R.N.        | 26    | 16       | 42     | 8.6   |          |
| W. A. L. Lethbridge, K.O.R. | 155   | 68       | 223    | 8.5   |          |
| R. B. Johnson, R.W.F.       | 25    | 13       | 38     | 8.3   |          |
| Lieut. Nicholas, R.N.       | 32    | 19       | 51     | 8.0   |          |
| H. Rotherham, R.W.F.        | 17    | 14       | 31     | 5.6   |          |
| E. P. Penn, R.N.            | 21    | 10       | 31     | 5.2   |          |
| K. Mounsey                  | 15    | 8        | 23     | 5.0   |          |
| P. G. Davies, R.A.          | 27    | 9        | 36     | 4.5   |          |
| Lieut. Dewar, R.N.          | 13    | 7        | 20     | 4.3   |          |
| Wilson, R.N.                | 8     | 5        | 13     | 4.0   |          |
| H. Elliot, R.N.             | 7     | 6        | 13     | 3.5   |          |
| Dr. Atkinson                | 5     | 4        | 9      | 1.3   |          |
| R. W. Castle, R.A.          | 5     | 3        | 8      | 0.7   |          |
| A. Mackenzie                | 0     | 0        | 0      | 0.0   |          |

\* Signifies "not out."

## BOWLING AVERAGES.

## In Ten Innings and over.

| Name.                 | Runs. | Not out. | Total. | H. S. | Average. |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| Rev. G. B. Vallings   | 241   | 50       | 291    | 14.5  |          |
| Capt. Langhorne, R.A. | 133   | 32       | 165    | 16.1  |          |
| T. Sercombe Smith     | 207   | 41       | 248    | 16.9  |          |

## In Three Innings and over.

| Name.                | Runs. | Not out. | Total. | H. S. | Average. |
|----------------------|-------|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| Lieut. Mannix, R.N.  | 116   | 26       | 142    | 12.9  |          |
| Lieut. White, R.N.   | 68    | 12       | 80     | 15.3  |          |
| Lieut. Jeff, R.N.    | 31    | 3        | 34     | 16.1  |          |
| A. R. Lowe           | 60    | 15       | 75     | 18.1  |          |
| Dr. Lowry            | 79    | 27       | 106    | 18.6  |          |
| Colville, R.A.       | 104   | 19       | 123    | 18.3  |          |
| H. Hancock           | 94    | 28       | 122    | 19.2  |          |
| W. A. L. Lethbridge  | 134   | 38       | 172    | 19.3  |          |
| E. P. Penn, R.N.     | 8     | 2        | 10     | 20.5  |          |
| H. Badger, R.N.      | 75    | 14       | 89     | 23.0  |          |
| P. G. Davies, R.A.   | 35    | 8        | 43     | 25.3  |          |
| Wall, R.N.           | 67    | 15       | 82     | 27.3  |          |
| E. Mast              | 39    | 6        | 45     | 28.0  |          |
| Lieut. Gill, R.N.    | 33    | 6        | 39     | 28.2  |          |
| J. Strong, R.M.L.I.  | 62    | 10       | 72     | 38.6  |          |
| C. M. G. Burnie      | 37    | 6        | 43     | 41.0  |          |
| A. Mackenzie         | 19    | 4        | 23     | 51.0  |          |
| K. G. Campbell, R.A. | 17    | 1        | 18     | 58.0  |          |
| H. Elliot, R.A.      | 20    | 3        | 23     | 72.0  |          |
| Lieut. Powell, R.N.  | 28    | 9        | 37     | 82.0  |          |

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## NINE HOLE COMPETITION.

A series of matches under handicaps were played during July and August under the following conditions: Each competitor to play each other competitor a match of nine holes; all holes to be played out and the number of holes for or against to be recorded and certified to by the players; matches to be played in any order and at any time by the 31st August; competitors not completing their matches to be disqualified, and should any competitor scratch, all games he may have played to be considered cancelled.

Twelve members entered, but of them only four fulfilled the conditions, these being:

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Mr. W. Taylor | 17 holes up |
| C. W. May     | 12 " "      |
| G. Stewart    | 3 " down    |
| C. H. Grace   | 16 " "      |

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## STORM WARNINGS AT PORT ARTHUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
SIR,—Most of the steamers plying along the Chinese coast are not yet aware that the storm warnings issued by the Zicawei Observatory have been for some time and will be henceforth regularly exhibited at Port Arthur. The signals are hoisted on a mast which has been fixed on the top of the Hwanshiushan and are strictly in accordance with the well-known signal code. As this new extension of the China Coast meteorological service must be good news to the seafaring community, I trust you will kindly allow me to make it public through your widely read columns.—I am, Mr. Editor, yours truly,  
L. FROU, S.J.,  
Director.

Observatoire de Zi-ka-wei,  
Shanghai, 29th August.

## IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AT PEKING.

We have already noted the report that Li Hung-chang has been reinstated as Viceroy of Chihli. The following items from the *N. C. Daily News* throw further light on the movements in progress in the North. The Peking telegrams are from our contemporary's Native correspondent:—

Peking, 23rd August.

The rivalry for power between Prince Ching and Generalissimo Jung Lu, which since Prince Kung's death has so far been a veiled one, has now approached to such a head that both sides have begun to secretly prepare for actual conflict. The rival factions are both numerous and strong and as far as regards apparent power and influence pretty equally balanced. Prince Ching commands the Peking Field Force, now raised to 30,000 men, and other Banner Corps, amounting to another 30,000 men, all Manchus. Jung Lu commands the Wuwei Army organised and consolidated by him after the *coup d'état*. The Army is divided into five grand corps, the middle corps being under Jung Lu's special command, the other four being the troops of Generals Sung Ching, Tung Fu-hsiang, Nieh Sze-cheng, and Yuan Shih-kai, aggregating over 80,000 men, all Chinese. Hence if actual fighting commences it will finally merge into a race war between Chinese and Manchus. The Empress Dowager remains as inscrutable as ever, showing no marked preference for either of the rivals. But those who know seem to think that her policy inclines towards that of Prince Ching. The arming of her eunuch guard is the only indication that she expects bloodshed in the near future. It is understood that Jung Lu and Kang Yi are far from being on good terms.

Peking, 25th August.

Palace officials state that the Empress Dowager will accept the resignation of Viceroy Lin of Nanking sending Viceroy Yu Lu of Tientsin to take his place, although Viceroy Lin in his memorial strongly recommended either Viceroy Chang Chih-tung (Hukwang provinces) or Viceroy Kuei Chün (Szechuan) to take over the Liangkang Viceroyalty. The Empress Dowager also wishes to appoint ex-Viceroy Li Hung-chang to his old post at Tientsin vice Yu Lu, but this is bitterly opposed by her nephew Jung Lu, who fears that Li may thus take away from him the command of the Peiyang land and naval forces, which Jung Lu must retain to maintain his position against Prince Ching.

Shanghai, 28th August.

A Peking dispatch states that in anticipation of active conflict between their troops and partisans, both Prince Ching and Jung Lu are arming their men with repeating rifles of the newest pattern and that neither of them goes about now-a-days unless surrounded by a well-armed bodyguard of several hundred men. All old-time firearms are being rapidly discarded by both Chinese and Manchu regiments, the only exception being the Kansu troops under Gen-

eral Tung Fu-hsiang, who has 2,500 of his men still armed with sword and buckler and the two-man *jingal* or *Taich'ang* the only improvement on these being that they are now breech-loaders firing five-ounce bullets.

## THE UNREST AT PEKING.

The *N. C. Daily News* publishes the following telegram from its Native correspondent, dated Peking, 31st August:—

There is an ominous rumour that the members of the Hanchun Banner organisations are dissatisfied at Prince Ching's open partiality for the Manchu and Mongol Banner organisations, the latter being given the highest posts, while the former are generally snubbed. The Empress Dowager's armour-plated three rooms in the palace are on the point of completion. It is conjectured that they are meant either to imprison some important personage, as a refuge for herself in case of an attack on the Palace, or for the purpose of securing her bullion and treasures. Four hundred magazine rifles, with accoutrements, were received at the Palace late the other night—stated to have been requisitioned from the Peking Field Force. The rifles came in large trunks ordinarily used by theatrical troupes to hold dress and paraphernalia, while the cartridges were packed in bags. Much secrecy was observed in the matter.

It is explained that the Hanchun are descendants of the Chinese officers and troops who joined the Manchus in taking Peking. They are divided into eight Banners like the Manchus, who, however, look down upon them even to the present day. Apparently the leaders of the Hanchun have thought the present a good opportunity to ask for their rights.

## KANG YI AND THE PEKING C. 1818.

The *N. C. Daily News* publishes the following telegram dated Peking, 30th August:—

A decree was wired yesterday to Shanghai commanding Kang Yi to start at once for Canton where he is to raise more funds for the Empress Dowager's army.

Our contemporary appends the following note:—This looks like a master move of Jung Lu in his rivalry game with Prince Ching, as it separates Kang Yi from the latter another 900 or so miles and will keep him from mischief in the Liangkang, where Jung Lu, in his character of leader of the Chinese Party, has many friends, and whence the majority of his troops is drawn. It is stated that Kang Yi expects to leave for the South by the French mail on Monday, 4th September.

The following paragraph also appears in the same journal:—According to Chinese officials fresh from Peking it appears that Kang Yi, previous to the open rupture between Prince Ching and Jung Lu, had made himself obnoxious by his narrow conservatism to both these great Ministers of the Empress Dowager, and between them they succeeded in getting Kang Yi transferred to the South where he could not interfere with their designs. Of late, however, Prince Ching has been trying to win Kang Yi to his side, and getting wind of this Jung Lu has exercised his whole strength to frustrate his great rival, owing to the fact that Kang Yi has a powerful party of his own among the ultra-conservatives in Peking, chief among whom are the Grand Secretary Hsu Tung and Chao Shu-chiao, formerly Governor of Kiangsu and now President of the Board of Punishments.

## THE EMPRESS DOWAGER ON FINANCIAL REFORM.

The Empress Dowager issued an Edict on the 5th Aug., in reference to Kang Yi's memorial regarding the raising of funds. His suggestions are to reform the *lekin*, the Customs revenue, and the salt tax, and to abolish various bureau, which the Empress points out agree with instructions already issued to the Governors of various provinces. She furthermore approves all that Kang Yi says in reference to the suppression of squeezes and extravagance, but she opines that the obtaining of funds from surplus revenue and salt depends largely upon local conditions. As far as the abolition of bureaus is concerned, Edicts have already



been issued urging every possible economy to be studied in these matters, and it rests entirely with the integrity of individual officials. So also does the collection of land and grain taxes, so that correct reports may be made of the land under cultivation. During such a critical state of the country's affairs it is of the utmost importance to raise funds, and the responsible Boards are directed to give Kang Yi's memorial the widest possible publicity.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

### THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S HEALTH.

The *N. C. Daily News* publishes the following telegram from a native correspondent:—

Peking, 28th August.

On the 28th instant the Empress Dowager was suddenly attacked by a fit of vomiting and there were fears that poison had been put in her food. Great consternation prevailed for a time but it was eventually diagnosed by the Imperial Physicians that the nausea arose from natural causes due to the frequent changes of the weather. The Empress Dowager, though recovered, still appears to be weak and listless, paying little apparent attention to affairs of State brought to her for decision. There are, however, others who shrewdly suspect that much of this is assumed, in order to keep the rival factions of Prince Ching and Jung Lu in a state of suspense, and prevent them from coming to blows, until her plans are matured; for undoubtedly she has another *coup d'état* which she is silently and secretly preparing to launch upon those who are audacious enough to aim at controlling her by means of the very power she herself gave them, and she will once more show herself to the world as the sole mistress of the Empire. The design it is said she has formed is to get Marquis Ito to come to Peking and that he with his and her friend Li Hung-chang, shall act as her deputies in the government of China.

### DEATH OF THE RUSSIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN KOREA.

Shanghai, 20th August.

We are courteously informed by the Action Russian Consul-General Mr. N. Laptew, that he has received a telegram from Seoul announcing the death there at 7 a.m. yesterday of Mr. P. A. Dmitreysky, Russian Charge d'Affaires in Corea, who was Mr. Laptew's predecessor at the Russian Consulate-General here. M. Dmitreysky was a very able official and an exceedingly genial and kind-hearted man and made many friends while he was here. He went home from here last year on sick leave, and his health was not entirely reestablished when he returned this year, but it was not expected that his illness would so soon have a fatal result.—*N. C. Daily News.*

### TALIENWAN.

The corrected announcement the other day by Reuter that Talienwan would be opened as a free port as soon as the railway is finished was really supererogatory; this being one of the terms of the agreement made between China and Russia for the lease to the latter Power of Port Arthur and Talienwan. We have now before us the plans of the works that are now about to be undertaken in Victoria Bay and on shore, to make Talienwan a great commercial port and city, the fitting terminus of the great railway uniting the Far East with Europe. We cannot but admire the thoroughness of the work as planned; it is grand in conception and has been thought out to the minutest detail, and it is satisfactory to know that the work as planned will be carried out, the sum of sixteen million roubles, or about one million and three-quarter pounds sterling, having already been appropriated for the purpose. We have more than once inveighed against the manner in which Russia has become possessed of the peninsula on which these great works are to be carried out; but there can be no question that the use which Russia proposes to make of her acquisition will be for the benefit of all residents in and traders with the Far East, and that very high ability as well as enterprise are shown in her designs.

We have two plans before us, the former representing Victoria Bay and its surroundings, the latter the future city and harbour of Talienwan. The bay itself is landlocked on three sides, and is only open to the East, and the new foreign city and harbour will be on the south side of the bay, facing due north, the city itself being an obtuse-angled triangle with the apex to the north. Provision is made for the foreign city to the south and south-east as required, towards the hills, with large reservations for parks and gardens; and for the inevitable Chinese town on the south-west; the new city and port being connected with the trunk line through the peninsula to Port Arthur, by a branch line some ten miles long. The only drawback to the new city is that it will face north, and it promises accordingly to be hot in summer and cold in winter. It will be open to easterly and north-easterly winds and sheltered from winds coming from any other point of the compass. The 1884 edition of the *China Sea Directory* says:—

"Victoria bay, (so named by Captain Bonchier, H.M.S. *Blond*, in 1840) affords good anchorage in 5½ to 3 fathoms, mud. In 1860 the chief portion of the British fleet and transports anchored in two lines along its south shore; the remainder over on the eastern shore, off Odia cove, which is a snug little anchorage with room for four or five ships if they moor.

"This bay is sheltered from all winds, excepting those from E.N.E. to E.S.E. An easterly gale would have a clear fetch of 10 miles, but it is not quite evident that one has ever occurred in the spring and summer months. The inhabitants on the north side of the bay stated that these gales were prevalent, and sent in a heavy sea, while on the south side it was said that they were not known; and the shores certainly showed no evidence of ever having been visited by one. The same people who stated that the bay was full of sunken rocks, but none as yet have been discovered that are not visible at low water. It is more probable that in spring and summer the prevailing winds are south-westerly, southerly, and south-easterly, occasionally easterly, and certainly if the wind from the latter quarter blows with any force a heavy swell must necessarily set in."

Two breakwaters are to be constructed in front of the new city, to enclose the new harbour, the one on the west side running due north, and that on the east side north-north-east, with an arm at its seaward extremity running a little to the northward of north-north-west. Within and for a little distance outside these breakwaters, which are about two-and-a-half miles apart, the harbour is to be dredged to and maintained at thirty feet, and a channel is to be dredged to and maintained at the same depth from seaward in a north-easterly direction. Close into the shore, where the smaller class of vessels will lie, a somewhat less depth will be maintained. On the east side will be piers and godowns for the use of vessels with passengers and general cargo, the railway being carried along the front of the city, between the bank and the harbour, to these piers, so that passengers will be able to step direct from the steamer into the train. There will be ample accommodation here for steamers to lie alongside the piers in 23 to 30 feet of water, and Shanghai will have to bestir itself if it is not to be entirely out out by the new Russian port. The western breakwater starts from a small promontory which juts out into the sea. Here there will be a dry dock and a pier for vessels bringing coal, lumber, and other coarse cargoes, a large space between this pier and the western side of the city being reserved for godowns and coal-yards, lumb r-yards, etc., branch lines connecting it with the railway. Thus, of the triangle which comprises the city, the north-east side faces the harbour, and here will be the esplanade; the north-west side faces this promontory, except at its western end where there is an opening to the bay; and the future extension of the city will be on the south side. The streets in the new city are laid out at right angles, with oblong blocks, the streets running north-east and south-west and south-east. In the future extension of the city of which the base of the triangle forms the northern boundary, the streets will run north and south and east and west. Full provision is made in the plan for parks, squares, bazaars, and all the amenities required and possible in a

large city, that starts full-fledged from the brain of one designer and does not grow up anyhow, as so many large cities have done.

The drainage works and water works are now being undertaken, and in the meantime no land will be sold. It is expected that in two years' time the harbour will be made and the city laid out and ready for building, when there will be a great open side of the land. It is distinctly settled that Talienwan will be exclusively a commercial port, and there will be no naval station there at all. It will be a free port to the whole world. We do not doubt for a moment that it will fulfil the expectations of the Czar and his advisers, who have undertaken its establishment in such a liberal and comprehensive spirit.—*N. C. Daily News.*

### THE RUSSIAN CONCESSION AT HANKOW AND MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., PROPERTY.

Shanghai, 28th August.

Great satisfaction was felt in Shanghai when the news arrived on Saturday morning that the British Government had at last put its foot down in the matter of the unceremonious annexation of British property by Foreign Powers that have obtained concessions at Hankow. Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. have some property in the new Russian Concession, which they proceeded, as they are obviously perfectly justified in doing, to enclose with a fence, and their men were driven off by Cossacks acting, of course, under the orders of the Russian Consul at Hankow Mr. A. Vahovitch. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. appealed to the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, with the result that the commander H.M.S. *Woodlark* was instructed to land an armed party and prevent any interference with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s workmen on their own ground. The Cossacks retired. Mr. Pelham Warren, the late British Consul at Hankow and now Acting Consul-General here, has been for some eighteen months' trying to draw the attention of our Foreign Office to the high-handed action of the Russian Consul at Hankow, and Lord Charles Beresford drew attention to it very forcibly in the House of Commons. These representations have had some effect at last, and this is noted by British subjects here with very great pleasure. Probably Mr. Vahovitch will be disavowed by his Government, who will explain that he has exceeded his instructions, as was done not long ago in Mr. Pavloff's case. Meanwhile H.M.S. *Esch* left this yesterday morning for Hankow to reinforce the *Woodlark*.—*N. C. Daily News.*

### UNSEEMLY RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

In connection with a recent correspondence in the *N. C. Daily News* the following appears in *Sport and Gossip*:—"The discussion has been a painfully scandalous one, and to have commenced it in a widely read paper reflects credit on nobody. As leading disputants we have an English Bishop and a high Roman Catholic dignitary, and what they could hope to gain from their vigorous ink-slinging is difficult to see. It has shocked all residents outside missionary circles to have brought home to them such a deplorable state of things. If the parties cannot carry on their work without having these public quarrels, and in the end doing more harm than good, their governments will have to intervene and call them back to the treaty ports, where they will be under the control of their Consuls.

All Singapore and Hongkong friends of Lieut. George Paley, the popular wicket-keeper of the Rifle Brigade cricket team, will be pleased to hear that his name is included, in connection with the pacification of Crete, in the list of officers mentioned in the despatch as having carried out the administration "with zeal, industry, tact, and devotion to duty." Lieut. Paley is also mentioned amongst those officers who had done good service "in assisting in the trial of criminal cases between Cretans." Mr. Paley's Civil appointment was District Commissioner, Temenza.—*Singapore Free Press.*



## OUTRAGE ON A FRENCH PRIEST.

The *Echo de Chine* publishes particulars of an outrage committed upon the Rev. Father Festa, in Kwangsi, on the 5th July. It appears that the Christian village of Yungtung was attacked by brigands. The priest set out for the prefectural town to report the affair, but on the way was seized by the brigands, who severely beat him, inflicting serious injuries on his arms and feet. They then tied him to a tree and proceeded to discuss whether he should be executed or hanged. While this was going on one of the brutes gave him such a violent blow in the abdomen that he fainted. On the evening of the following day he recovered consciousness, and found that he was tied to a plank, the cords cutting into his flesh. He ascertained afterwards that he was in the village of Wang. Soldiers arrived on the scene, and the villagers also being anxious that no outrage should be committed for which they might be held responsible, the Rev. Father was rescued and taken to Kinkiangfu, to Bishop Loquet's residence, where he is now recovering. When he arrived he had been three days without food and had been dragged, with bare feet, bare head, and bare back, along a stony road, in the full glare of the July sun. He has unfortunately sustained two incurable ruptures, which will for the future condemn him to almost complete inactivity.

## MARSHAL SU TO SETTLE THE DIFFICULTIES AT KWANG-CHOWWAN.

The *Shenpao* states that "Marshal Su" of Kwangsi, as the French call that General, has been ordered by the Tsungli Yamen to visit the new French leased territory of Kwangchowwan on his return from Peking to his command. Complaints have constantly been received by the Throne of French encroachments in Kwangchowwan going far beyond the limit leased to them by the Chinese Government, and General Su Yuan-ch'un is to examine matters and try to settle all differences between the French and the natives of Kwangchowwan. This apparently explains the arrival of the French cruiser *Jean Bart* at Shanghai to take General Su to Kwangchowwan first and then probably to Saigon, to consult about the proposed Chennankwan-Lungchow Railway with Governor-General Doumer.

With reference to the appointment by the Empress Dowager of General Su of Kwangsi to settle all differences between the French and Chinese both at Kwangchowwan and on the Annam-Kwangsi borders, an official dispatch from Peking received at Shanghai on the 26th states that the French Minister, M. Pichon, has demanded that General Su be given plenary powers to deal with these matters before the French Government would consent to negotiate with him.

The *Universal Gazette* is authority for the statement that General Su Yuan-ch'un, who is now ostensibly en route for the South to settle frontier differences with the French in Kwangsi, was the other day verbally commanded by the Empress Dowager not to hesitate opposing force to force against French aggressions and that she would hold him blameless if the exigencies of the case prevented him from first asking permission to repel any attacks on him. — *N. C. Daily News*

## AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, 26th August.

### AN AMERICAN OUTPOST AMBUSHED.

The *Pennsylvania* arrived this morning from Cebu with the discharged men of the 18th and 23rd Infantry on board. She brings the startling news that one of the outposts of the 23rd Infantry, consisting of four men, were ambushed by a gang of robbers a short distance from the town of Cebu and three of them killed. The fourth barely escaped with his life to bring the report into camp.

The people of Cebu Island are, in general, very friendly to Americans. There is no war.

### THE "HOOKER" MAY BE SAVED.

There is a chance yet for the *Hooker*. She is held firm by grips and anchors. The Government are sanguine that she can be saved, providing no sudden storm shakes her. This is

welcome news after all the croaking we have been treated to by the calamity forboders. It is true nevertheless.

Manila, 28th August.

### SMUGGLING FROM CHINA.

Owkago, Nim Ting Chung and Ohtakko arrived in Manila yesterday afternoon from Hongkong. Some one must have told them in China that the American Custom House officials were fools and that it was an easy thing to hoodwink them. After landing, the three Chinamen were arranged before the inspector, who proceeded to search their persons and effects. The search revealed some startling facts. Owkago had on six pairs of beautiful silk pants and the outward appearance of his legs looked like those of a New York Dutchman of the 17th century. Nim Ting Chung had on a large hat. The inspector removed it and discovered \$1,000 worth of jewelry concealed in the crown. Ohtakko was not behind the times and several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry was found on his person.

The three unfortunate celestials were marched promptly away to the police station and now languish there in durance vile. Their opinions have been radically changed in regard to the custom house and the vigilance of its American officials.

Manila, 29th August.

### H.M.S. "PEACOCK" RETURNS.

The British gunboat *Peacock* arrived in the bay again last Saturday after a two week's cruise among the islands. Many ports were visited, but principally those where British subjects had interests to be protected. Katbalogan, Gubat, Legaspi, Tabaco, La Granga, Carrigarra, Bugua, Iloilo, and Cebu were touched at. The cruise was a fine one, but uneventful, excepting at Katbalogan, where an insurgent general visited the ship in a semi-official (?) character. Nineteen islands were visited altogether, and things are reported to be fairly quiet everywhere. The *Peacock* left left Cebu on August 24 arriving here on August 26.

### AGUINALDO NOW SOLE COMMANDER.

For nearly a month the Insurgent paper, the *Independencia*, has not shown up here, but we learn, says the *Progreso* that it still lives.

Scanty news from the interior is to the effect that several of those Filipinos who were neutrals are now joining the ranks of Aguinaldo's allies. The might have joined hands with the Americans just as well, but facilities were lacking. From other sources it is learned that the coming month will probably witness a rapprochement looking to a settlement of the question with the American authorities. The influence of Aguinaldo is now paramount, the various rival Generals having lost all prestige, confining themselves to their military duties.

Aguinaldo has assumed direction of all matters both military and civil and all obey his orders without question. The ambitious persons who rendered the situation difficult are now no longer troublesome. We presume they are mostly assassinated.

No active fighting will be resumed until November.

### KATIPUNAN TO BE REVEALED.

The Katipunan, the secret society of political Freemasonry of the Filipinos is to be received by one of our leading Filipino citizens. Spain had good cause to fear this society, as its machinations were one of the prime movers in the rebellion against her.

It was not anti-Spanish, nor anti-Catholic, but it was anti-corruption and anti-friar, and that is how the trouble arose. This time, however, Americans need have no cause of uneasiness. The well-known Filipino patriot who is at the head of the resurrection of the Katipunan is perfectly willing that Americans should be admitted as members of the secret society, provided they show themselves to have its interest at heart, and their admittance will be a guarantee that the society has nothing in view contrary to American interests.

An effort will be made to have General Otis accept the presidency of the newly resurrected society, or at any rate, if he cannot go so far, give his sanction and approval, and it is hoped that the revival of this late powerful society will result in cementing the ties of friendship and mutual interest between the Americans and the Filipinos. — *Manila Times*.

## JAPANESE RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

It is stated that the Japanese Admiral's mission up the Yangtze was to consult with Viceroy Liu in his capacity both of Superintendent of trade and High Commissioner of the Southern ports (which includes all ports south of the Yellow River down to Kwangtung, Yunnan, etc.) and Viceroy of Liangkang provinces, concerning the desire of Japan to build railways inland from Foochow northwards into Kiangsi province terminating at Kinkiang; from Foochow southward to Amoy into Kwangtung province terminating at Swatow; and a branch line from Yenpingfu, Fukien, to Kinkiang, Kiangsi. The first two lines are to be trunk lines. For these privileges Japan consents to give assistance to China in reforming the latter's government, and incidentally protect her against foreign aggressors like Italy, France, Russia, etc. Viceroy Liu's reply, however, was to the effect that as the Fukien-Kiangsi lines, i.e., Foochow to Kinkiang and Yenpingfu to Kinkiang, threatened to clash with British interests, it would be well to consider carefully the matter before arriving at any definite conclusion. The Japanese Admiral's mission, however, had the cordial concurrence of the Empress Dowager who sent secret orders to Viceroy Liu to give every assistance to the Admiral in the attainment of his mission. — *N. C. Daily News*.

## THE ANTI-JAPANESE RIOT AT AMOY.

From accounts of the riot that took place at Amoy in connection with the parking out of the Japanese Settlement, published by the Japanese vernacular papers and published by the *Kobe Chronicle*, we learn that on the 23rd August the Japanese and Chinese Commissioners landed from a boat and were immediately attacked by a large number of the inhabitants of Amoy. Mr. Matsumoto, the clerk of the Consulate, and a Police Inspector (Japanese) were wounded. The Chinese Commissioners fled on the pretence of calling out the troops, and Mr. Matsumoto and other Japanese only escaped being murdered by jumping into the sea, from which they were rescued by a boat sent by the Japanese Consulate. All the houses in the city of Amoy suspended business and the inhabitants held a demonstration and threatened to attack the Japanese houses.

According to a later telegram which has reached the Government, the survey of the ground for the settlement at Amoy has been completed in peace, and the area has been delimited. At first 100,000 tsabo was demanded, but the extent was reduced to 40,000 tsabo. It is considered necessary to remove the graves of the Chinese which are within the limits of the settlement. From the first the Chinese were opposed to the removal of the graves, and this caused the trouble, but the inhabitants have now agreed to a compromise by which ¥5 will be paid for each grave. It is estimated that 1,000 graves will have to be removed.

The wound received by Mr. Matsumoto, the clerk in the Consulate, is slight.

Nothing has yet been decided by the Government regarding the course to be taken for redress. It is believed that the Japanese Government will be content with the payment of compensation for the wound received by Mr. Matsumoto, in view of the present condition of Chinese administration.

We (*N. C. Daily News*) regret to record the death on Sunday night (3rd September) of the well-known Chinese merchant and philanthropist, Mr. Yeh Ching-chong, at his residence, Shanghai, at the age of sixty-five. The deceased gentleman was conscious to the end and personally dictated his last will and testament before a circle of intimate friends as witnesses. His estate is valued at Tls. 6,000,000 and of this he bequeathed Tls. 1,000,000 to his wife, Tls. 500,000 to his concubines; Tls. 500,000 to each of his six surviving children; Tls. 200,000 as a fund to help poor members of the Yeh clan; Tls. 40,000 to each of five of his oldest and most trusted employees, and various sums to the different charitable institutions in which he took an interest during his lifetime.



### ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER "IOHANG."

The C.N.S. *Ichang* docked in Messrs. Boyd and Co.'s dock, Shanghai, on 23rd August, for repairs. The vessel left Shanghai on the 9th July for Vladivostok laden with tea, and on going down the North channel unfortunately grounded in the narrowest part. The vessel was subjected to a terrible strain through the falling of the water, but no cause for anxiety was experienced. The following tide she floated and proceeded on her voyage apparently none the worse for the misadventure. However, on discharging her cargo at Vladivostok many of the stanchions in the main hold were found to be badly bent indicating that the bottom of the vessel had been lifted, and on examination a lifting of about fourteen inches was ascertained. Owing to the excellent material and care with which the ship is built not the faintest leak was discernible fore or aft, and the whole of the valuable cargo was discharged without a single package being damaged. The vessel has since successfully brought a full cargo of coal from Japan. Her repairs, which necessitate the cutting out and straightening of the keel plate and a number of the frames, will occupy probably three or four weeks, and in the meantime she will undergo her annual overhaul.—N. C. Daily News.

### THE REFLOATING OF THE "ARGYLL."

The Kobe Chronicle of the 23th August says:—

Mr. Matt. Smith, the Kobe manager of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, the agents of the *Argyll*, applied on the 26th inst. to the Kobe Water Police and City Office asking for assistance in the refloating of the *Argyll* in accordance with the Shipwreck Rescue Law announced this year. Messrs. Kambara and Shiraya, the clerks of the City Office, visited the steamer on the same day, and they were told that at present no extra assistance was required, but in case of necessity a supply of coolies would be asked for.

Work on the refloating of the *Argyll* seems to have almost entirely stopped, owing apparently to difficulties put in the way by the Japanese. The men engaged in the reconstruction of the pier, which it is alleged the *Argyll* destroyed, have fenced in a portion of the beach immediately next the stranded vessel, and have claimed the right to exclude all those approaching the vessel from entering this portion of the shore. As the ladder, which is the only means of getting on board, can only be reached by entering the piece fenced in, some trouble has occurred. Yesterday the Captain leaving the *Argyll* and going through the fenced-in portion was stoned, and as a result the Captain immediately fetched a policeman and had one of his assailants arrested.

### PROGRESS AT KIAOCHAU.

From Kiaochau, we learn that building is going on everywhere, while sanitation is not neglected for the authorities are constructing concrete drains, some of them seven feet high, so that a man can walk upright in them. The whole place is very busy and houses hard to get. The hotels are full; even the new hotel with forty-six rooms is fully occupied, though it is infested with flies. This drawback will probably be remedied when the building is finished and the ground properly drained.—Union.

20th August.

The irregularity of our mail steamers is a great annoyance to the community here. Our European mail due at Shanghai on the 16th inst. will not reach us before the 23rd, and the same steamer will bring the mail due on the 21st at Shanghai.

The shooting here now is excellent, there being plenty of snipe, herons, woodcock, and other birds, and lots of hares this year.

A second big brick kiln capable of turning out six to eight million bricks annually has been constructed on Chiposan Island. But though the weather is fine building goes on very slowly owing to the want of coolies. Thousands of

coolies left us before the rainy season set in, and those that stayed are asking for an advance of 33½ per cent in their wages.

Every Monday and Tuesday evening we have fine concerts given by the band of the Seebattalion at the two principal hotels.

It is reported that Prince Henry will leave us, homeward-bound, in November next.—N. C. Daily News correspondent.

### NEWCHWANG.

23rd August.

The Plague has assumed the dimensions it was expected to reach under existing conditions. From 8 to 12 deaths occur daily on an average in our town, and several cases have appeared near European habitations. In "Russia town" several cases made their appearance among the Chinese employees, but the houses they occupied were promptly burned to the ground by the Railway authorities. Nothing is really done by the Chinese authorities to arrest the progress and the weather we are having now is promoting its rapid spread.

The coolies employed at the bean-cake mills are on strike for more wages. They recently wrecked part of a factory and the strike is beginning to affect the shipping. Inland coolies, similarly employed, have joined the strikers. It is anticipated that the cargo boat coolies will shortly discontinue work for like reasons.

In the face of strikes, riots, plagues, we are not neglecting our amusement; cricket, tennis, etc., etc., are the chief amusements.

The continuous whistling of the Eastern Extension Railroad engines is the cause of many a sleepless night to the light sleeper. No doubt, in time, we shall have to be used to other innovations.—Mercury correspondent.

### SANDAKAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Sandakan, 23th August.

Official word has been received here that the Spanish Government have awarded and are forwarding to Captain Harry Pfort, of the local steamer *Labuan*, a chronometer-watch and chain for the bravery and humanity exhibited by him in rescuing a number of Spanish subjects, including the wife of the murdered Governor, and several priests, from Balabac some months back. That this presentation is well deserved in undoubted, for the pluckiness of the act can hardly be over-estimated.

It is reported that the steamer *Libelle*, a vessel well known in these waters, has been chartered by the East India S. S. Co., Limited, who intend to run her from Singapore to Manila via Labuan, Sandakan, Sulu, Zamboanga, and Iloilo. This will be another link between the Philippines and Borneo, and help to foster a steadily growing trade.

The Manila steamer *Tarlas* (under the American Flag) is here now, loading firewood for the tobacco factories there.

Mr. S. A. Korezki has chartered the steamer *Sulu* (late *Bandjermassin*) for three months, with the option of making it six, for the purpose of trading hence round and about the Philippine Islands.

### PAKHOI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

26th August.

A successful capture of seven members of the Triad Society was effected on the night of the 21st instant, at a place called Ti-kok, about two and a half miles to the west of the town, where a meeting of the members of the Society was to be held. The authorities having got wind of the affair, surprised them, but unfortunately too soon. Notwithstanding, seven of them were apprehended. Had the authorities learnt the exact time when the meeting was to have been held a good many more would have fallen into the clutches of the "braves," as it is said that the Triad Society fraternity here number several hundreds. The captured men were detained here until the 24th instant, when they were escorted to Linchow to be dealt with by the Prefect, accompanied by the Governor of Pakhoi, Kuo Seach-chio, who, by the bye, is a very energetic official, liked by both natives and

foreigners for his integrity and other virtues as an official, and consequently (as is always the case with an upright Chinese official) poor. The seven men will probably all lose their heads on its being proved, that they are members of the Society.

It is expected the Government cruiser *Peter* will be sent to Singapore for a thorough overhaul. Surely Hongkong would be a better place to send her, not only on account of the distance, hence being shorter, but, mainly, because the work would probably be done so much cheaper.

A Chinaman, Tan Ah Kow, for the attempted murder of a woman, Tan Ah Yow, formerly his paramour, by stabbing, to-day received sentence of seven years, rigorous imprisonment. This afternoon seventeen Chinese coolies, part of a number destined for the Batu Patah tobacco estate, on the Kinabatangan River, started fighting amongst themselves in the depot. When the constabulary appeared and tried to quell the disturbance they were turned upon savagely, the coolies all having knives with them. The coolies were only cowed when the constabulary prepared to fire on them. They are now under arrest and will be severely punished.

Plague has now completely disappeared from our midst. For fully two months not a single case has come under observation. Curious to say, it left us all of a sudden without any sanitary or other improvement being effected. The native town and suburbs are as filthy as ever, and will doubtless be so until doomsday, the natives paying no heed to the danger of their surroundings, as they fail to comprehend the advantages to be derived from the rules of hygiene as a means for promoting health.

Steamers from your port arrive here at shorter intervals than formerly. It is not very often that our dull port is not enlivened by the presence of a steamer now-a-days, although they come and go scarcely half-filled with cargo, which, no doubt, means loss to their respective owners. Competition between the two lines of steamers is very keen, resulting in a very low rate of freight, especially on outward cargo. The merchants are reaping the benefit of the contest to their hearts' content.

We have been without a Commissioner of Customs for a good many months, but the work in the Customs is going on smoothly all the same under the direction of Dr. A. S. Deane, who is acting as Commissioner *pro tem*, since the departure of Commissioner Morris for Hongkong. The Customs here is somewhat undermanned at present both in the in-door and out-door staffs, and the sooner this state of things is remedied the better in order to relieve the hardship on the members of the staff, who are patiently bearing their burden without a murmur.

The Church Missionary Society's Hospital is gradually extending its buildings, and consequently its usefulness. A new piece of land to the west of the hospital, has just been secured with the view of extending the leper wards. The lepers number at present over one hundred, male and female, and it is quite edifying to see how such a number of human beings suffering from the most loathsome disease, are kept in such a cleanly and orderly way, which cannot but reflect great credit on the able management of the directors, as it requires not only ability, but a good deal of devotion, energy, and self-denial. The number of out-patients who avail themselves of the advantages of the foreign healing art is also very great. To confer more benefit on the poor natives, the management has bought a house in Kowtak, a district some three miles to the east of Pakhoi, where one of the doctors in the hospital, together with a native assistant, pays a regular visit twice a week (Tuesdays and Fridays) in order to afford any assistance they can to the poor, especially amongst the junk population. This last institution has only been established a few months, and seems to work very well.

Concerning the recent World's Women's Congress, a writer on the *Star* staff remarks: "It is a pity, I think, that arrangements were not made to have Tuan Syed Mahomed bin Abdulla al-Hadad, of Singapore, at the Congress. I know he is only a man, but as Tuan, &c., &c., has been married 117 times, his experience would certainly have been interesting and might have been helpful."



## CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

A gunboat has been sent from Canton to Hongkong to receive H.E. Kang Yi, the Grand Commissioner, who is expected to arrive at Hongkong from Shanghai by the *Anping* on the 8th instant. The Examination Hall at Canton has been prepared for his reception. It is said that His Excellency's visit to Canton is for the purpose of investigating the salt revenues and the sum, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, paid in advance by the salt monopolists after the Franco-China war. Afterwards the Peking Government opened salt farming and the said sum, which has not yet been returned to the intended farmers, is still supposed to remain in the treasury, but is mysteriously tied up.

Governor Luk Chuen-lam, who is to exchange the Governorship with H.E. Tak Son, Governor of Kiangsu, handed over his seal to the Viceroy on the 5th inst. and will go to Shanghai by the *Anping* in a few days. H.E. Tak Son being expected to arrive at Canton by the same steamer.

The robbers in Taiyanshan, in the prefecture of Kuchow, who were scattered by the Imperial troops at the beginning of this year, have re-assembled in large numbers and committed crimes of every description. The case has been reported to the Viceroy, but no troops have been sent as yet.

Taotai Wong Chuen-siu, the late Director General of the Lekin Revenue of Kwangtung, has been released by the Board of Punishments at Peking after a brief trial. It is reported that he has bribed all the high officials and the censors, who therefore have withdrawn all the charges brought against him by them. His maid-servant Ma Ta-hu, who was looked up in the Pun-yu prison, has also been discharged. It is said that Wong made over a million dollars during the time he was Director General of Lekin revenue.

The scarcity of copper cash is again being felt in Canton, where a dollar can now only be exchanged for nine hundred to nine hundred and fifty cash. Cents have been successfully brought from Hongkong to Canton lately to meet the demand. A ten cent piece can only be exchanged for nine and a half cents in Hongkong.

## HONGKONG.

A Chinese girl fell off a lighter in the harbour on Sunday afternoon and was drowned.

There were 1,765 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 155 were Europeans.

The Italian cruiser *Marco Polo* left for Singapore on Monday homeward bound.

In addition to plague the only cases of communicable disease reported last week were three of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal.

On Sunday night Inspector Macnab and a party of police raided a house in Wai Lok Street and arrested 14 men found gambling. Two of them were fined \$5 each and the rest \$3 each.

The Secretary of State's circular despatch on leprosy, a summary of which appeared in the *Daily Press* of the 29th August, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*.

Mr. F. Eduljee, in his yarn circular for last Saturday's mail, says:—As premised, a very good enquiry has been experienced throughout the latter half of the fortnight, and buyers have at last responded to the demands of holders and have cleared the market of almost every desirable bale on offer. Prices show a substantial advance of \$4 to \$5 per bale and quotations are strong with an upward tendency. Favourite tickets are saleable to arrive and some transactions are reported. With moderate receipts and larger off-takes our stocks are now brought within reasonable limit. The most noteworthy features of the fortnight has been introduction and sales into our market of the product of our local mill, The Hongkong Spinning, Weaving, and Dyeing Company. The count at present turned out is No. 10s, and resembles the production of the Swadashi mill in thread and finish.

The were 14 cases of plague last week and 14 deaths. From noon on Saturday to 2nd September to noon yesterday the (8th) number of cases was 10 and the deaths 9.

We understand that Dr. Rieloff, the German Consul, leaves by the next French mail for the North, having taken a short period of leave to recruit his health. Dr. Rieloff goes first to Peking and afterwards to Japan.

We hear that the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co's steamer *White Cloud*, which has been running between Canton and Macao, has been sold to Mr. C. Robinson, of Manila. She is to be replaced on the Canton-Macao run by a more modern vessel.

The Queen has approved of the following appointment:—Brevet Colonel R. B. Mainwaring, from Lieut.-Colonel Royal Welch Fusiliers, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

On Monday afternoon Mr. King offered for sale by auction at the offices of the Public Works Department rural building lot No. 101, which is situated near Plantation Road Station. It comprises 15,000 square feet, and the annual rent is \$36. The upset price was \$1,800, and the Hon. F. H. May was the purchaser at \$20 above the upset price.

The following notification appears in the *Gazette*:—With reference to Government notification No. 17 of the 11th January, 1899, the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Maurice Bernal Blake, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be His Excellency's Aide-de-Camp with effect from the 1st September, 1899, vice Viscount Suidale, resigned.

At the Magistracy yesterday morning a Chinese boatwoman was charged with being in unlawful possession of dynamite at Shaikiwan at 11 o'clock the previous night and also with neglecting to display a red flag to show that she had dangerous goods aboard. Inspector Robertson said he found in the woman's boat 200 lbs of dynamite, ten packets of caps, and a large quantity of fuses. She was fined \$50 for the second offence, and for the other cautioned.

At the Magistracy on Saturday the master of a Chinese bakery at 333, Queen's Road Central, was charged at the instance of Inspector Brett with allowing five men to sleep on the premises. Inspector Fisher said he visited the bake-house between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the 30th August and found five men sleeping on the tables on which the dough was kneaded. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

Taotai Wong, lately Director General of the Lekin Revenue in Kwangtung and the Commissioner appointed by the Viceroy to accompany the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart in the delimitation of the New Territory frontier, has emerged from his temporary retirement in the prison of the Board of Punishments at Peking, where he was confined on various charges of peculation. Some particulars in reference to this interesting worthy will be found in our Canton Notes.

The Hongkong correspondent of *N. C. Daily News*, referring to the New Territory blue book, says:—The Governor's despatch to Mr. Chamberlain, detailing the circumstances, is clear and straightforward, but otherwise it is not a brilliant effort. H.E. points out, however, very clearly that the Viceroy of the Two Kwang was guilty of bad faith in the matter, and while at first appearing willing to assist, he was all the time bent on creating trouble by underhand means. The Governor, on the other hand, apart from his initial mistake in visiting the Viceroy at Canton, seems to have acted with prudence and firmness.

On the Volunteer Parade Ground on the 31st August a most enjoyable concert and one which was largely patronised took place. Among the names on the programme were those of Miss Cranna and Mr. Norval McGregor, of the Waldorf Dramatic Company. Miss Cranna gave two or three recitations, which were much appreciated, and Mr. McGregor gave an effective rendering of "The Switchman's Story." By special request Miss Queenie Lambert gave the dance with which she created such a furore at the last pantomime and was as warmly received as ever. Messrs. A. Van Nierop and G. P. Lammert gave "Excelsior" in good style, and Sergeant Ward, R.A.M.C., and Mr. Walwyn contributed comic songs. The band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers was in attendance.

H.M.S. *Powerful* arrived on Thursday from the North, flying her homeward bound pennant.

At the Magistracy on Saturday a coolie was charged with purse-snatching. Mrs. Yates, wife of a non-commissioned officer in the Royal Welch Fusiliers, had just come out of a shop at the corner of Pottinger Street and Queen's Road Central at about half-past eight on Friday night when a coolie snatched her purse out of her hand and ran down Pottinger Street. She followed him and the coolie jumped into the harbour. Mr. A. E. Rose, of the Reclamation Office, heard Mrs. Yates's cries and saw the man running and jump into the water, and he and a constable got him out. He had, however, left his coat and the purse in the water. The defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and ordered to receive ten strokes with the birch rod.

A correspondent writes:—What might have been a serious accident in the harbour on Monday upon the Macao steamer *Heungshan* turning to go down the central fairway (save the mark!) after leaving the wharf was neatly turned into nothing more than a bent rail stanchion by touching the beam of the *Chow Tai* with the remnant of a 17th century cork fender between, the squeeze on which was not greater than the gallant Captain Grove's impression on the lily-white hand of a fair young maiden from the Sunny South but one short year ago. The cause of the trouble was that Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co's buoy has been shifted out into the fairway and further east, and with the steamer *Taiyang* attached and swinging across the channel there is certainly insufficient room and it is made very difficult for the large river vessels to manoeuvre round to go down the fairway. Why this buoy should have been shifted to its present position is hard to tell, as it blocks the way. This channel is supposed to be over 1,000 feet wide, but with steamers on each side of over 30 feet stretching across the channel, as happened on Monday, the width left may be imagined, more especially when junks and steam-launches are taken into consideration.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. E. A. Hewett, Vice-Chairman of the Council, and his colleague Mr. Skottows have had to contribute \$20 and \$10 respectively to the Shanghai municipal funds for allowing their dogs to be abroad unmuzzled.

The danger that lurks in a soda-water bottle, says the *Hio-go News*, was exemplified the other evening on board a launch in the harbour, when a bottle exploded, and Mr. Kalkhof, who was standing several feet away, was struck on the right eye by a piece of glass. The wound, which was dangerously near ruining the sight, had to be stitched. Two other bottles subsequently exploded. Neither of them was being handled by anybody at the time. There had evidently been a little too much "aeration" of the water.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 28th July says:—It was learnt with very deep regret on Saturday night that Mr. H. B. Hearn, who was on the cricket ground in the afternoon in his usual health, had a stroke of paralysis at about 7 p.m., while he was at the Country Club. He was taken to his house on the Bund, and Dr. Macleod found it to be a case of right hemiplegia. His condition was unchanged up to last night, and he was only semi-conscious. A foreign nurse is in constant attendance on him.

Fuji has been conquered by a Cleveland "bike," which was ridden partly round the crater and most of the way down by Mr. Vaughan, of Yokohama. This, of course, is the first time that anybody had the temerity to essay the task, and though it sounds, and may read sensational enough, it does not seem from Mr. Vaughan's statements to have been a very serious operation. The view from the top on Saturday before the sun actually rose he describes as truly magnificent. He could easily see Tokyo Bay, and could moreover discern specks which he decided to be shipping. He took about a dozen good photographs on the top, and besides riding some distance along the side of the crater, he founded the crowd of pilgrims there by an exhibition of trick riding.—*Japan Gazette*.



A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Foochow on the night of 28th August.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received in Tonkin to the effect that the town of Hanoi has been authorised to contract a loan of 1,500,000 francs for public work.

Colonel Walker proposes to take a team of Straits cricketers to Burmah in November next. Two matches will probably be played, one each against Mandalay and Burmah. Dr. Fox, Messrs. Mackenzie, Curtis, T. H. Hubback, A. B. Hubback, C. G. Glassford, Anthony, D. A. M. Brown, Reid, and Captain Duff it is said have been asked to go.—*Free Press*.

A London telegram of the 25th August, published by the *Kobe Chronicle*, states that it has been announced that Chinese will be excluded temporarily by the United States Government from the Philippine Islands. It is assumed that this means that Chinese immigration will be stopped for the time being, not that the Chinese already in the islands will be expelled.

The betrothal of his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince with Miss Kujo Sadako, the third daughter of Prince Kujo, has been decided on by the Emperor to day. The fact will shortly be officially announced. The late Empress Dowager, who died last year, came from the house of Prince Kujo, which was one of the five noble families with which the Imperial House was entitled to wed.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

The Singapore people appear to be in a similar position with regard to the Town Hall to be erected as a memorial of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee that we in Hongkong are in with regard to the proposed Jubilee Road. According to the *Free Press*, "the Committee had tied themselves down by resolution and minute to a non-elastic line of action, and it was the most natural thing in the world that they did not welcome any suggestion that a reversal of that policy was really called for."

The *Straits Times* of the 30th August says:—The *Darius*, Captain Firth, which left Melbourne on the 21st July for Colombo and Madras with a cargo of horses, is eleven days overdue. She was last seen at Thursday Island on the 2nd inst. Masters of vessels proceeding in that direction are requested to keep a look-out for her. The *Darius* is a vessel of 3,283 tons gross and her owners are Messrs. A. Currie and Company, of Melbourne, Victoria Messrs. McAlister and Co. are her Singapore agents.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 30th August says:—With reference to the landing of blue-jackets at Hankow we learn that Lieut. Barton of the *Woodlark* landed eight of his men on Saturday morning, who pitched their tents on the disputed property and guarded the same. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. then re-erected the fencing that had been torn down in so high-handed a manner by the Cossacks. Great excitement prevailed in the Settlements at the time, but things quickly reverted to their normal condition.

Old residents who knew Captain F. D. Walker (brother-in-law of Mr. J. L. O. Eyton), says the *Japan Gazette*, will be interested to know that this indomitable mariner has again enjoyed the experience of being shipwrecked. In the steamer *City of Columbia*, of which he owned a third share, Mr. W. E. Rowell possessing two-thirds, he left Honolulu for Hongkong on August 10th, but had hardly lost sight of land when the ship began to leak, and in a few hours her fires were extinguished. Two boats steered for the island of Kauai, and on their arrival a tug proceeded from Honolulu in search of the steamer, but found that the captain and the rest of the crew had also landed on Kauai. They reported that the vessel could not float over an hour after they left her. There was no insurance on ship or cargo (old junk ballast), and the loss is estimated at \$28,000. Some of the crew stole Captain Walker's gold watch and his valuable aneroid barometer, but the hardy skipper saved \$800 in silver from the ship.

In the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements on the 29th August, on the proposal for the third reading of a Bill to regulate the issue of Bank Notes within the Colony, Mr. Burkinshaw took exception to the word "circulate," the section reading:—"It shall not be

lawful for any bank to make issue or circulate within the Colony bank notes payable to bearer on demand except with the previous sanction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, signified through the Governor." He asked the Council to reject the bill, on the ground that any bank not authorised to issue notes would be committing an unlawful act if it, after receiving authorised bank notes or Government currency notes, made use of them by issuing them again. The Mercantile Bank, the Bank of Japan, and the Netherlands Trading Bank would be put in a state of danger by the clause. It was open to grave doubt whether if they once received these notes they could issue them again. This was practically taking away from the Chartered and the Hongkong Banks the liberty to issue notes, for if they could, not be re-issued from the other banks, they would be at a great disadvantage. The Colonial Secretary mentioned that the question was not entirely a commercial, but a legal one. A similar Ordinance was passed in Hongkong in 1895, and had worked well. Mr. G. S. Murray did not think that because a similar measure had been passed in Hongkong that that was any reason why this measure should be passed here. He considered the bill should be recommitted, to further consider the effect of section 2. Possibly an amendment to the effect that "it shall not be lawful for any bank to make and issue within the Colony bank notes payable to bearer or circulate within the Colony bank notes other than Government Notes or notes of Banks authorised to issue notes," would meet the difficulty. The Bill was recommitted.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### TEA.

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

|                        | 1899-1900  | 1898-99    |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
|                        | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Hankow and Shanghai... | 9,514,030  | 1,608,322  |
| Amoy.....              | 141,853    | 179,984    |
| Foochow .....          | 9,491,174  | 9,734,868  |
| Canton .....           | 2,895,664  | 2,370,210  |
|                        | 22,042,721 | 22,893,384 |

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

|                | 1899-1900 | 1898-99    |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
|                | lbs.      | lbs.       |
| Shanghai ..... | 1,222,849 | 1,132,577  |
| Amoy .....     | 3,734,785 | 5,242,951  |
| Foochow .....  | 2,643,067 | 3,982,849  |
|                | 7,600,701 | 10,358,337 |

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

|                        | 1899-1900  | 1898-99    |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
|                        | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Shanghai and Hankow... | 25,363,948 | 21,776,036 |

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

|                | 1899-1900  | 1898-99    |
|----------------|------------|------------|
|                | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Yokohama ..... | 15,853,065 | 15,947,125 |
| Kobe.....      | 7,54,042   | 8,440,782  |
|                | 23,007,137 | 23,527,907 |

#### SILK.

SHANGHAI, 2nd September.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' circular)—Home markets are firm, but quotations remain unchanged. Raw Silk.—Very little has been done in Tsates and prices show a decline, coarse silks are still in some demand at easier rates; about 500 of all qualities have been settled. Yellow Silk.—The demand still keeps up, and prices are strong, settlements for this month amount to 150 bales. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, August 26th to September 1st, are: 1,663 bales White, 835 bales Yellow, and 66 bales Wild Silk. Re-reels and Hand Filatures.—Some business has been done for Lyons and New York, prices are high and delivery cannot be had much under four months. Steam Filatures.—This market is very strong and a good business is passing. It is reported that 400 bales Lungha 13/15 deniers have been settled on the basis of 11s. 8½ for 1st choice, delivery extending to the end of the season. We are informed our quota-

tion for Gold, Silver and Red Anchor 13/15 deniers, given last week, should have been 11s. 8½/847½/827½. The Export of Steam Filatures to America, 1,256 bales to America, 1,178 bales to the Continent, and 32 bales to London. Wild Silk.—Very little doing. Waste Silk.—The market is extremely strong for all classes, and there has been a specially good demand for low Wastes, lately settlements are not on a large scale for want of supplies; some 400 piculs Hankow Frisonnets (whole bales) have been settled at 11s. 27, this Waste this year is very common. Shanghai Long Waste (whole bales) has been freely bought and closing rate is 11s. 36½.

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

|                | 1899-1900 | 1898-99 |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
|                | bales     | bales   |
| Shanghai ..... | 35,078    | 20,757  |
| Canton .....   | 5,321     | 4,765   |
| Yokohama ..... | 3,667     | 3,148   |
|                | 44,066    | 28,670  |

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

|                | 1899-1900 | 1898-99 |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
|                | bales     | bales   |
| Shanghai ..... | 9,917     | 1,305   |
| Canton .....   | 1,785     | 11,784  |
| Yokohama.....  | 4,782     | 1,610   |
|                | 10,484    | 4,699   |

#### CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 8th September.—The weakness last reported continues. Quotation for Formosa at \$66.50 to \$67.00 sales 300 piculs.

#### SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 8th September.—The market has been active under the influence of the demand for the mid autumn festival. Quotations are:—Shanghai, No. 1, White... \$8.80 to \$8.95 per cwt. do. " 2, White... 7.90 to 7.95 do. do. No. 1, Brown... 5.80 to 5.85 do. do. 2, Brown... 5.60 to 5.65 Swatow, No. 1, White... 8.40 to 8.45 do. " 1, White... 7.80 to 7.85 Siam, No. 1, Brown... 5.70 to 5.75 do. " 2, Brown... 5.60 to 5.65 Fuzhou Sugar... 12.30 to 12.85 S. ... 11.20 to 11.50

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per British steamer *Yangtze*, sailed on the 31st July. For New York:—34,928 rolls matting, 6,906 packages merchandise, 1,000 bales and 625 boxes cassia, 738 packages firecrackers, 150 bales rattancore, 200 packages narcissus bulbs, 50 bales bamboos split, 50 cases essential oil, 36 cases aniseed oil, 50 casks soy, 20 cases lithographic paper, 15 casks ginger, 41 cases Chinaware, and 5 bales canes.

Per steamer *Menelaus*, sailed on the 29th August. For London:—4,953 boxes tea (104,018 lbs. So., caper, 100 boxes mats, 4,800 lbs. Congou), 225 bales waste silk, 767 bales hemp, 400 bales P. cocoons, 50 bales canes, 50 bales and 2 boxes feathers, 74 cases blackwoodware, 125 cases Chinaware, 10 cases aniseed oil, 4 cases machinery, 205 cases palm leaf fans, 8 cases bristles, 2 cases silks, 1,000 cases ginger, 300 casks P. ginger, 1,000 casks preserves, 186 rolls matting, 1,163 packages crackers, and 17 packages sundries. For London option Manchester:—200 bales waste silk. For London option Antwerp option Hamburg:—127 boxes bristles. For Manchester:—250 bales waste silk and 1 bale cloth samples. For Liverpool:—100 bales mats, 7 cases empty cylinders, 1 case cigars, and 1 box soap. For Dundee:—50 casks ginger. For Bremen:—300 boxes tea. For Antwerp:—136 bales split bamboo and 11 bales rattancore. For Hamburg:—500 boxes tea, 900 boxes sliced cassia, 400 bales broken cassia, 312 bales canes, and 100 bales Chinaware. For Beyrouth:—25 cases cassia lignea. For New York:—10 cases aniseeds oil.

Per P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, sailed on the 2nd September. For London:—155 cases raw silk and 2 cases silks. For Manchester:—308 bales waste silk. For Lyons:—661 bales raw silk. For Milan:—35 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—115 bales raw silk, 2 cases silks, 2 cases feathers and 134 bales pierced cocoons. For St. Etrime:—10 bales raw silk.



## OPIMUM.

Hongkong, 8th September. — Bengal. — The market has been dull during the past week and rates have had a further decline. Latest rates are: New Patna \$815, and New Benar's \$822 1/2.

Malwa. — After arrival of the mail steamer *Patna* about 240 chests were sold at slightly increased figures, but the market has declined at the close owing to the large stocks at present held by Chinese buyers. Closing quotations are:

|              |       |           |                      |
|--------------|-------|-----------|----------------------|
| New          | \$750 | with nlce | of — to 1 1/2 cattie |
| Old (2 yrs.) | \$800 | "         | " — to 1 1/2 "       |
| " (3 1/4 " ) | \$810 | "         | " — to 3 1/4 "       |
| " (5 1/6 " ) | \$830 | "         | " 1/2 to 2 1/2 "     |
| " (7 1/8 " ) | \$850 | "         | " 1/2 to 1 1/2 "     |

Persian. — A fair amount of business was done in this drug during the interval and rates have advanced. Closing figures are: Oily \$650 and Paper-tied \$650 to \$770 according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| New Patna   | 834 chests. |
| Old Patna   | 107 "       |
| New Benar's | 427 "       |
| Malwa       | 950 "       |
| Persian     | 870 "       |

## CLOSING OF THE HONGKONG OPIMUM MARKET.

| Date    | PATNA.  |      | BENAR'S. |      | MALWA. |      |
|---------|---------|------|----------|------|--------|------|
|         | New.    | Old. | New.     | Old. | New.   | Old. |
| 1899.   | \$      | \$   | \$       | \$   | \$     | \$   |
| Sept. 2 | 850     | 885  | 880      | —    | 780    | —    |
| Sept. 3 | 850     | 885  | 880      | —    | 780    | —    |
| Sept. 4 | 850     | 885  | 880      | —    | 780    | —    |
| Sept. 5 | 847 1/2 | 885  | 880      | —    | 780    | —    |
| Sept. 6 | 845     | 885  | 822 1/2  | —    | 780    | —    |
| Sept. 7 | 845     | —    | 822 1/2  | —    | 780    | —    |
| Sept. 8 | 845     | —    | 822 1/2  | —    | 780    | —    |

## RICE.

Hongkong, 8th September. — There have been heavy arrivals lately and prices have declined. Quotations are:

|                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Saigon, Ordinary                 | \$2.80 to 2.35     |
| " Round, Good quality            | 2.75 to 2.80       |
| " Long                           | 3.17 to 3.22       |
| Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 | 2.90 to 2.95       |
| " Garden                         | No. 1 3.30 to 3.35 |
| " White                          | 3.65 to 3.70       |
| " Fine Cargo                     | 3.94 to 3.98       |

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Hongkong, 8th September. — Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

Yarn and Piece Goods. — Bombay Yarn:—1,100 bales No. 10 at \$75 to \$88, 750 bales No. 12 at \$75 to \$82, 400 bales No. 16 at \$65 to \$94.50, 1,050 bales No. 20 at \$89 to \$96.50. Grey Shirtings:—100 pieces 40 lbs. Green Flower at \$3.55. White Shirtings:—400 pieces Blue Lion at \$6.15, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6.30. T-Cloths:—500 pieces 7 lbs. Silver Lion No. 1 at \$1.85, 500 pieces ditto No. 2 at \$1.82, 1,000 pieces 7 lbs. Silver Lion No. 1 at \$1.85, 1,000 pieces ditto No. 2 at \$1.82. Bengal Cotton:—100 bales at \$ 9.50, 100 bales at \$10.25.

Metals. — Tin:—50 Slabs Foong Chai at \$90. Japan Copper:—50 piculs at \$39.

|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Cotton Yarn           | per bale         |
| Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s | 59.00 to 91.00   |
| English—Nos. 16 to 24 | 103.00 to 109.00 |
| " 22 to 24            | 107.00 to 111.00 |
| " 28 to 32            | 115.00 to 120.00 |
| " 38 to 42            | 126.00 to 131.00 |

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cotton Piece Goods                    | per price    |
| Grey Shirtings—61 lbs.                | 1.75 to 1.85 |
| 71 lbs.                               | 1.95 to 2.08 |
| 84 lbs.                               | 2.45 to 3.20 |
| 9 to 10 lbs.                          | 3.40 to 4.15 |
| White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.          | 2.35 to 2.55 |
| 58 to 60 "                            | 2.75 to 3.40 |
| 64 to 66 "                            | 3.65 to 4.45 |
| Fine                                  | 4.45 to 7.20 |
| Book folds                            | 8.93 to 5.80 |
| Victoria Lawns—12 yards               | 0.65 to 1.35 |
| T-Cloths—61 lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.     | 1.55 to 1.75 |
| 71 lbs. (32 " )                       | 1.88 to 2.15 |
| 84 lbs. (32 " ), Mex.                 | 1.65 to 1.85 |
| 71 lbs. (32 " )                       | 2.15 to 2.80 |
| 8 to 8 1/2 oz. (38 in.)               | 2.40 to 3.25 |
| DEMA, English—40 yds. 14 to 16 lbs.   | 3.70 to 6.40 |
| Fancy Cottons                         |              |
| Tarboey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 8 lbs. | 1.65 to 4.80 |
| Brocade—Dyed                          | 3.10 to 4.80 |

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Damasks                      | per yard     |
| 0.12 to 0.15                 |              |
| Chintzes—Assorted            | 0.08 to 0.10 |
| Velvets—Black, 27 in.        | 0.22 to 0.40 |
| Velveteens—18 in.            | 0.19 to 0.21 |
| Hankkerchiefs—Imitation Silk | 0.25 to 1.25 |

## WOOLLENS.

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops  | 0.65 to 1.52   |
| German                        | to —           |
| Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths | 1.20 to 2.25   |
| Long Ells—Scarlet             | 6.25 to 9.00   |
| Assorted                      | 6.30 to 9.60   |
| Camlets—Assorted              | 11.50 to 31.00 |
| Lastings 30 yds. 3 inches     | 8.00 to 20.00  |
| Assorted                      |                |
| Orleans—Plain                 | 7.50 to 8.50   |
| Blankets—3 to 12 lbs. (pair)  | 4.50 to 14.00  |

## METALS.

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Iron—Nail Rod                   | 5.25 to —  |
| Square Flat Round Bar           | 5.25 to —  |
| Swedish Bar                     | 7.00 to —  |
| Small Round Rod                 | 5.50 to —  |
| Hoop 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.           | 6.00 to —  |
| Wire 15/25                      | 10.00 to — |
| Old Wire Rope                   | 2.50 to —  |
| Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop | 9.10 to —  |
| Australian                      | 9.10 to —  |
| Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.    | 40.50 to — |
| Vivian's 14/20 oz.              | 40.50 to — |
| Elliot's 14/20 oz.              | 40.50 to — |
| Composition Nails               | 65.00 to — |
| Japan Copper, Slabs             | 40.00 to — |
| Tiles                           | to —       |
| Tin                             | 92.00 to — |
| Tin-Plates                      | 8.20 to —  |
| Steel 1/2 to 1                  | 6.25 to —  |

## SUNDRIES.

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| Quicksilver  | per picul        |
| 151.00 to —  |                  |
| Window Glass | per box          |
| 5.80 to —    |                  |
| Kerosene Oil | per 10-gal. case |
| 2.21 to —    |                  |

SHANGHAI 2nd September. — (From Messrs Nosé, Murray & Co.'s Price Goods Trade Report). — The business during the week has been very small and the sales reported almost nothing. There has been, it is true, some enquiry for some of the better makes of English goods, but the continued drop in Exchange has rendered it more impossible than ever for importers to accept the prices offered, while the sellers position is rendered all the more difficult by the continued rise in rates in the English and American markets. The Northern dealers are to all intents and purposes out of the market at the moment, and it is somewhat peculiar to note that during the past week some two thousand bales American Sheetings and three thousand bales American Drills were sold by the Tientsin dealers to the Newchwang dealers. The political unbusiness around Peking may account for this unlooked for movement of the Tientsin dealers, but one can hardly believe that politics ever enter into the calculations of the hard-headed Northerners and it is more than likely that the motive of the whole transaction was the realisation of a very handsome profit. The week's business as far as we can learn has been almost confined to Printed Goods in which a good business has been done and in executing the contracts sellers have been much benefited by the favourable terms of shipment granted. Several orders are in the market for Dyed Goods, but the distant delivery asked for by indentors has rendered business impossible. There is no news of any importance from the various outports, although enquiries to the different markets continue very satisfactory. The Yarn market is still booming and a further advance has been established during the week, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals that are shortly due from India. Local Cotton has been forced up to an extreme level owing to the fear that some buyers have that the coming crop will be much curtailed owing to the recent unfavourable weather. Recent advices from INDIA report that the price of Raw Cotton has considerably advanced of late.

MIXED 4th September. — (From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s Circular). — During the past week very little actual business has been done, the Chinese still refusing to meet home rates, which

show a tendency to still further harden or even advance. Deliveries also have been very slow, the immediate demand by consumers being limited. Time must be allowed for the contraction of present stocks before much new business can be hoped for. The following business has been reported:—40 tons Black Sheet Iron \$11.15 c.i.f. & c., 65 tons Yellow Metal Sheet Iron \$28.10 c.i.f. & c., 1,600 cases Tin Plates \$16.10 c.i.f. & c.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 8th September. — Business has been much brisker during the week and rates in most cases show an improvement, with the exception of Banks, which are still affected by the political aspect. A fair general business has been transacted and the market closes steady to firm.

BANKS. — Hongkong and Shanghai ruled rather firmer during the early part of the week and sales were effected at 356 and 357 per cent. prem. for cash and 359 for settlements; later, however, the market weakened and sellers at these rates could find no buyers. The stock closes with small buyers at 353 per cent. prem. Nationals are in some demand at \$26.

MARINE INSURANCES. — China Traders are still enquired for at \$63, without bringing any shares on the market. Cantons and Unions continue steady at quotations with small sales. Straits and the Northern Insurances (except Yangtzes) neglected with no local sales. Yangtzes have been placed at \$120, \$122 1/2, and \$125.

FIRE INSURANCES. — Hongkong have been placed at \$320 and Chinas at \$83, the former closing with buyers and the latter with sellers.

SHIPPING. — Hongkong, Canton and Macao continue quiet with sellers at \$31.75 and only small sales at \$32. Indo-Chinas with an unsatisfied demand at \$68 were suddenly jumped to \$70, and a few hundred shares changed hands at that rate, market closing with buyers at \$70 1/2. Douglases have declined to \$53 with sales, but close with buyers at \$52, the earnings for the six months ended June 30th amount to \$96,000; the management propose writing 8 per cent. off value of steamers and placing balance to reserve. China Manilas and China Mutuels unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES. — China Sugars remain neglected with very small sales at quotation. Luzons quiet with small sales.

MINING. — Punjoms after small sales at \$9 have again declined to \$8.50/8.75 and the market has become stagnant. Queens continue at 50 cents with small sales and sellers. Jelebus continue week at 13 1/2 with no buyers and but few sales. Olivers B. have changed hands (consequent on a crushing of 535 oz. from 580 tons) at \$7, \$7 1/2, \$7 1/4, \$8, and \$8 1/2, closing rather quieter at \$7.50. Great Easterns have found small buyers at \$3.15 and \$3.25. Charbonnages unchanged and without business. Raubs have ruled very firm, offers to buy at \$6 1/2 and \$6 3/4 meeting with no response.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS. — Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have further improved with sales to 550 per cent. prem., market closing steady at that rate. Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$90 and \$100, closing with sellers at the latter rate. Wan-chai are still enquired for but no sales have been reported.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS. — Hongkong Lands have experienced another boom and have changed hands in fair lots at \$108, \$109, \$110, \$112, \$113, and \$114 for cash, and at \$116 and \$120 for December and \$118 for January; the market closes quiet at \$115. Hotels have found cash buyers at \$181, \$182, and \$183, closing at \$184; on time a limited number have changed hands at \$136 and \$137 for December. West Point has been negotiated at \$35 and \$35 1/2 and Humphreys at \$10 1/2, the latter closing firmer with buyers.

COTTONS. — With no local business, quotations, except Hongkong, are taken from last Shanghai circular.

MISCELLANEOUS. — Star Ferries have found buyers at \$18. Green Islands at \$30 1/2, \$30 1/4, and \$30. Electric are enquired for in small lots at \$13. Campbell and Moores have advanced to \$14 with buyers.



Closing quotations are as follows—

| COMPANY                   | PAID-UP  | QUOTATIONS                |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| <b>Banks—</b>             |          |                           |
| Hongkong & Shanghai       | \$125    | \$53 p. ct. prem. =       |
| China & Japan, ordy.      | 24       | 21                        |
| Do. deferred              | 21       | 25 5a.                    |
| Nail Bank of China        |          |                           |
| B. Shares                 | 23       | \$26, buyers              |
| Form. Shares              | 28       | \$28, buyers              |
| Bell's Asbestos E. A.     | 21       | nominal                   |
| Campbell, Moore & Co.     | \$10     | \$4, buyers               |
| China Prov. L. & M.       | \$10     | \$9 90, sellers           |
| China Sugar               | \$100    | \$148, ex div., sola.     |
| Cotton Mills—             |          |                           |
| Ewo                       | Tls. 100 | Tls. 68                   |
| International             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 73                   |
| Laon Kung-Mow             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 77 1/2               |
| Soychee                   | Tls. 100 | Tls. 350                  |
| Yahloong                  | Tls. 100 | Tls. 57 1/2               |
| Hongkong                  | \$100    | \$70, sellers             |
| Dairy Farm                | \$8      | \$53 1/2, buyers          |
| Fenwick & Co., Geo.       | \$23     | \$43, sellers             |
| Green Island Cement       | \$10     | \$8 1/2, sellers          |
| H. & C. Bakery            | \$50     | \$25                      |
| Hongkong & C. Gas         | \$10     | \$127                     |
| Hongkong Electric         | \$10     | \$13, sales & buyers      |
| H. H. L. Tramways         | \$100    | \$145                     |
| Hongkong Hotel            | \$50     | \$134, buyers             |
| Hongkong Ice              | \$25     | \$180, sellers            |
| H. & K. Wharf & G.        | \$50     | \$100, sellers            |
| Hongkong Rope             | \$50     | \$100, buyers             |
| H. & W. Dock              | \$125    | \$550 p. ct. prem. =      |
| Insurance—                |          |                           |
| Canton                    | \$50     | \$151, sales              |
| China Fire                | \$20     | \$83 1/2, sales & sellers |
| China Traders             | \$25     | \$63 1/2, buyers          |
| Hongkong Fire             | \$50     | \$320, buyers             |
| North China               | \$25     | Tl. 20, buyers            |
| Straits                   | \$20     | \$6, sellers              |
| Union                     | \$50     | \$280, sellers            |
| Yangtze                   | \$60     | \$122 1/2, sellers        |
| <b>Land and Building—</b> |          |                           |
| Hongkong Land Inv.        | \$50     | \$115, sellers            |
| Humphreys Estate          | \$10     | \$104, buyers             |
| Kowloon Land & B.         | \$30     | \$29, sales & buyers      |
| West Point Building       | \$50     | \$35, sellers             |
| Luzon Sugar               | \$100    | \$54, sellers             |
| <b>Mining—</b>            |          |                           |
| Charbonnages              | Fcs. 250 | \$240, sellers            |
| Gt. Estn. & C. Mining     | \$1      | \$3, sellers              |
| Do. Preference            | \$1      | 80 cts., sellers          |
| Jelebu                    | \$1      | \$13, sellers             |
| Queen's Mines Ltd.        | 20c      | 50 cts., sellers          |
| Oliver's Mines, A.        | \$5      | \$10, buyers              |
| Do. B.                    | \$4 1/2  | \$740, buyers             |
| Punjum                    | \$6      | \$3 1/2, buyers           |
| Do. Preference            | \$1      | \$2                       |
| Raubs                     | 15s. 10d | \$63, buyers              |
| New Amoy Dock             | \$6 1/2  | \$17                      |
| <b>Steamship Coys.—</b>   |          |                           |
| China and Manila          | \$10     | \$91, sellers             |
| China Mutual Pref.        | \$10     | \$9, 15s., buyers         |
| China Ordinary            | \$10     | \$6, 0s., buyers          |
| Do.                       | \$5      | \$3, 0s., buyers          |
| Douglas Steamship         | \$50     | \$12, buyers              |
| H. Canton and M.          | \$15     | \$31 1/2, sellers         |
| Indo-China S. N.          | \$10     | \$70 1/2, buyers          |
| Star Ferry                | \$7 1/2  | \$18 1/2, buyers          |
| Tebrau Planting Co.       | \$5      | \$5, sellers              |
| Do.                       | \$3      | \$3, sellers              |
| United Asbestos           | \$2      | \$2 1/2, buyers           |
| Do.                       | \$10     | \$10, nominal             |
| Wanchai Warehouse         | \$37 1/2 | \$45, buyers              |
| Watson & Co., A. S.       | \$10     | \$16 1/2, sellers         |

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 4th September. (From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—Business has been partly checked by the August settlements this week, which went off satisfactorily. With the exception of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, which have declined four points, most stocks show an improvement. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Only one transaction is reported, a sale for the 30th current at 85 1/2 p. ct. premium. Marine Insurance.—North China was sold at Tls. 200, and are wanted. A sale of Straits was reported at \$6, which we fear cannot be repeated, in view of the proposed liquidation of the company. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong quotations are Hongkong \$31 1/2 and China \$33, both steady. Chinas are offering locally at \$89 1/2. Shipping.—No local business reported. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed for December delivery at Tls. 63 1/2. Luzon Sugar Refining shares changed hands locally at \$5 1/2. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Boyd & Co. shares were sold at Tls. 197 1/2. C. Farnham & Co. shares have been changing hands at Tls. 220 to Tls. 215. The year's accounts have not yet been published, but it is reported that the profits amount to about Tls. 217,500, of which Tls. 112,500 will be paid to

shareholders in a dividend of 15 per cent. Tls. 73,000 to be carried to the Reserve Fund. Tls. 10,000 to Depreciation Fund. Tls. 20,000 for ward. Shanghai Engineering Dock shares were sold at Tls. 92 1/2 and Tls. 93. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares were sold, to Hongkong at 510 per cent. premium. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares were in demand and cash shares were placed at Tls. 232 1/2 to Tls. 240. Shares were also sold for September delivery at Tls. 235/237 1/2 and for December at Tls. 242 1/2/245. Lands.—Wentaiwei Land shares were sold at Tls. 25. Industrial.—Shanghai Gas shares were placed at Tls. 20. Ewo Cotton Mill shares were sold, and are wanted, at Tls. 63 cash, and Laou-kung-mow shares were placed for December at Tls. 80/82 1/2. Tugs & Cargo Boats.—Toku Tug and Lighter shares were sold at \$1. Tls. 85. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Waterworks shares are wanted. Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 57. Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco shares were in better demand, on account of good news from the Estate. Sales were made at Tls. 115/160 cash, Tls. 170 for October, and Tls. 170/175 for December. Loans.—Shanghai Land Investment 5 per cent. Debentures changed hands at Tls. 90, and more are wanted. Quotations are—

## BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$573.75.  
Bank of China and Japan, Ltd.—\$1.0.  
Do. ordinary.—\$5.50.

National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$25.00.

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 68 00.  
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—\$70.00.  
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.  
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 77.50.  
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 350.00.

## DOCKS, WHARVES, &amp; C.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.  
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 190.00.  
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Company.—\$98.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$760.0.  
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 215.00.  
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 97.0.  
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 240.00.

## INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$150.00.  
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$89.00.  
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$62.00.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$312.50.  
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 210.00.  
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$6.00.—Nominal.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$260.  
Yangtze Insurance Assocn., Ltd.—\$115.00.

## LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$107.00.  
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.—\$10.40.  
Shanghai Land Invest. Co., (fully pd.)—Tls. 82.00.

## MINING.

Punjum Mining Co., Ltd.—\$9.00.  
Punjum Mining Co., Ltd., pref. share.—\$2.00.  
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$60.50.  
Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 4.00.

## SHIPPING.

China Mutual preference.—Tls. 72.00.  
Do. ordinary, 2 1/2 paid.—Tls. 30.00.  
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 170.00.  
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$56.00.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$32.00.  
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 52.50.  
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 175.00.  
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 232.50.  
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 81.50.

## SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$151.00.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$55.00.  
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 61.00.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 67.50.  
Central Stores, Ltd.—\$11.00.  
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 30.00.  
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$26.28.  
Llewellyn & Co., J., Limited.—\$55.00.  
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 35.00.  
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Nominal.  
Shanghai Gas Co.—\$200.00.  
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 80.00.  
Shanghai Ice Cold Storage & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.—Tls. 36.00.  
Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 160.  
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 25.00.  
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 55.00.  
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 262.00.  
Watson Co., A. S., Limited.—\$13.14.

## EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 8th September.

## ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1/11 1/2  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/11 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 1/11 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/11 1/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/11 1/2  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ..... 1/11 1/2  
**ON PARIS.—**  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2 1/2  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2 1/2  
**ON GERMANY.—**  
On demand ..... 1 3/8  
**ON NEW YORK.—**  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 47 1/2  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 48 1/2  
**ON BOMBAY.—**  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 145 0  
Bank, on demand ..... 145 0  
**ON CALCUTTA.—**  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 145 0  
Bank, on demand ..... 145 0  
**ON SHANGHAI.—**  
Bank, at sight ..... 72 1/2  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73 1/2  
**ON YOKOHAMA.—**  
On demand ..... 5 1/2 pm.  
**ON MANILA.—**  
On demand ..... 2 1/2 pm.  
**ON SINGAPORE.—**  
On demand ..... 1 1/2 pm.  
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ..... 10 1/2  
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola ..... 53 00

## TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 4th September (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report).—The past two weeks have been devoid of much interest as regards Suez shipments, the main attention of shippers being directed to Pacific Liners and Russian tea carriers, all of which have easily procured their requirements. Coal rates from Japan have held firm at \$1.75, while the Yangtze rice business, the resumption of which has eagerly been waited for, has not yet commenced, and at the moment nothing further has been decided. For London via Suez.—There is but little doing in this direction, and available tonnage has proved considerably more than equal to the demand for it. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s.; tea 45s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s.; tea 45s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Baltic ore via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Königsberg via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Manchester, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Liverpool, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Hamburg, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s. Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference circular. Genoa, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Marseilles, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Havre, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net. New York, by sail, 20s. nominal. New York via Pacific, 1 1/2 gold, cent per lb. tea, 6 cents per lb. silk, \$10 per ton straw laid. New York via Suez, 27s. 6d. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 27s. 6d. for tea, all net. Bosphorus via Suez, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 4s. for tea, all net. Philadelphia via Suez, 5s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea, all net. Constant rates.—Mojil to Shanghai \$1.75 per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.75 per ton coal; Newchwang to Kobe 14 sen; to Nagasaki 12 sen; to Swatow 25 cents; to Amoy 25 cents; to Whampoa 27 cts. 12; to Canton, 27 cents; Wuhn and Chi-kiang to Canton, Amoy, and Swatow, nothing doing.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Bengal (str.), Pyramus (str.), Formosa (str.), Canton (str.), Benvenue (str.).  
For BREMEN.—Preussen (str.).  
For MARSEILLES.—Chingoo (str.), Wakana Maru (str.), Ernest Simons (str.), Kanagawa Maru (str.).  
For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Naraberg (str.), Alania (str.), Suria (str.), Savoia (str.), Serbia (str.).  
For SAN FRANCISCO.—Galle (str.), Hangkong Maru (str.), Carlisle City (str.).  
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.).  
For VICTORIA, B.C., VIA SHANGHAI.—Victoria (str.).  
For VICTORIA B.C. AND SEATTLE.—Blanca Maru (str.).  
For PORTLAND, O.—Columbia (str.).  
For NEW YORK.—Pisa (str.), Argyl (str.), Governor Robt. Josephus, St. James, Indiana (str.), Challenger, Ping Sui (str.).  
For AUSTRALIA.—Fukui Maru (str.).  
For SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—Suisang (str.).



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## HONGKONG.

## September—ARRIVALS.

1. Loyal, German str., from Hongay.
2. Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
2. Valetta, British str., from London.
2. Kwangping, Chinese str., from Canton.
2. Memmuir, British str., from Sydney.
2. Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
2. Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Canton.
2. Loongsang, British str., from Swatow.
2. City of Peking, Amr. str., from S. F. cisco.
2. Sandakan, German str., from Sandakan.
2. Wongkoi, British str., from Saigon.
3. Diamante, British str., from Manila.
3. Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
3. Miike Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
3. Pakling, British str., from London.
3. Sungking, British str., from Manila.
3. Taiyuan, British str., from Melbourne.
3. Choyssang, British str., from Canton.
3. Nanchang, British str., from Canton.
3. Fausang, British str., from Amoy.
3. Whampoa, British str., from Canton.
4. Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
4. Salahadji, Dutch str., from Polo Simblin.
4. Kweiyang, British str., from Iloilo.
4. Legaspi, Spanish str., from Manila.
4. Airlie, British str., from Sydney.
5. Ingrabai, German str., from Sourabaya.
5. Trieste, Austrian str., from Kobe.
5. Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
5. Chingtu, British str., from Foochow.
5. Hutton Hall, British ship, from Taco ma.
5. Benvenue, British str., from Foochow.
5. Kiangnan, Chinese str., from Swatow.
5. Phra Nang, British str., from Bangkok.
5. Sullberg, German str., from Chafoo.
5. Progress, German str., from Tourane.
6. John Sanderson, Brit. str., from S'pore.
6. Pakshan, British str., from Saigon.
6. Calchas, British str., from Liverpool.
6. Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
6. Hinsang, British str., from Java.
6. Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
6. Tartar, British str., from Manila.
6. Hong Leong, British str., from Singapore.
6. Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
6. Loyal, German str., from Canton.
6. Gaelic, British str., from San Francisco.
7. Yungching, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
7. Formosa, British str., from Yokohama.
7. Stentor, British str., from Foochow.
7. Wingsang, British str., from Swatow.
7. Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Shanghai.
7. Tamsui Maru, Japanese str., from Amoy.
7. Powerful, British cruiser, from Yokohama.
7. Chingwo, British str., from Yokohama.
8. Anping, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
8. Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
8. Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
8. Onsang, British str., from Hongay.
8. Retriever, British sch., from Honolulu.
8. Sullberg, German str., from Canton.

## September—DEPARTURES.

2. Chusan, British str., for Shanghai.
2. Olympia, British str., for Tacoma.
2. Hiroshima Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
2. Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
2. Tamba Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
2. Triton, German str., for Saigon.
2. Benlawers, British str., for Saigon.
2. Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
2. Choyssang, British str., for Canton.
2. Chihli, British str., for Canton.
2. Dunay, Austrian str., for Manila.
2. Loyal, German str., for Canton.
2. Nanyang, German str., for Swatow.
2. Viscaya, Amr. str., for Manila.
2. Uranus, Amr. str., for Manila.
3. Kwongsang, British str., for Tientsin.
3. Valetta, British str., for Shanghai.
3. Australian, British str., for Sydney.
3. Marie Jebsen, German str., for Iloilo.
3. Maidsuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
3. Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
3. Amara, British str., for Samarang.
3. Haichin, British str., for Tamsui.
4. Kwangping, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
4. Marco Polo, Italian cr., for Singapore.
4. Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
4. Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
4. Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
4. Rohilla, British str., for Yokohama.
5. Clara, German str., for Haiphong.

5. Miike Maru, Japanese str., for Bombay.
5. Pakling, British str., for Shanghai.
5. Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
5. Loongsang, British str., for Shanghai.
5. Singapore, Italian str., for Bombay.
5. Choyssang, British str., for Shanghai.
5. Arratoon Apear, British str., for Calcutta.
6. Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
6. Oslo, Norwegian str., for Rangoon.
6. Quarta, German str., for Saigon.
6. Sullberg, German str., for Canton.
6. Kelat, British ship, for Royal Roads.
6. Hating, French str., for Haiphong.
6. Else, German str., for Batavia.
6. Crown of Arragon, Brit. str., for C. Town.
6. Kutsang, British str., for Sourabaya.
6. Suevia, German str., for Yokohama.
6. Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
6. Salahadji, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
6. Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.
7. Flintshire, Brit. str., for Nagasaki.
7. Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
7. City of Peking, Amr. str., for S. Francisco.
7. Diamante, British str., for Manila.
7. Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
7. Trieste, Austrian str., for Bombay.
7. Kweiyang, British str., for Hongay.
7. Chingtu, British str., for Sydney.
8. Equatoria, Belgian str., for Saigon.
8. Fausang, British str., for Saigon.
8. Wongkoi, British str., for Swatow.
8. Wingsang, British str., for Canton.
8. Yungching, Chinese str., for Canton.
8. Formosa, British str., for London.
8. Kiangnan, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.
8. Stentor, British str., for London.
8. Hue, French str., for Hoihow.
8. Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., for London.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Memmuir*, from Sydney, &c., Messrs. F. Moody, Frank Cook, R. J. Beral, Ch. Lingo, and D. A. Mitchell.

Per *Valetta*, from Bombay, for Shanghai, Mr. H. M. Fazulbhoj; from London, for Shanghai, Mr. W. L. Keith; from Bombay, for Yokohama, Major J. O. Coates; from London, for Yokohama, Messrs. Mitchell, and P. R. Scott; from Colombo, for Kobe, Mrs. Orsona; from Bombay, for Hongkong, Mr. R. S. Futtakia; from London, for Hongkong, Mr. Stewart, Sergt. and Mrs. French, Mr. W. E. Pegg, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Messrs. K. Gadelius, Travel and servant, N. Ruchwaldy, Mr. J. and Mrs. Kennedy.

Per *Pakling*, from London, &c., Mr. Winsor.

Per *Wongkoi*, from Saigon, Mr. E. Mergenthaler.

Per *Sandakan*, from Sandakan, Messrs. W. Packerbrand and Gustav Breitenbach.

Per *Haitan*, from Foochow, &c., Messrs. F. Flyme, T. Maca, Weill, and Chetaro Kato.

Per *Taiyuan*, from Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, Messrs. Bailey, Morrison, Fostens, Father Marscheur, Bro. Flaser, Bro. Arbridge, Messrs. De La Roza and Bagget and child.

Per *City of Peking*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. J. E. Lambie, Mrs. N. Levering, Rev. Frank Thompson, U.S.N., Mr. C. W. Sandford, Messrs. F. W. Werlitz, H. Sternhouse, and Chas. Vigor.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Mrs. Lund, Miss Edna, Mr. N. Lund, Capt. Baxter, Messrs. D. Earnshaw and Russell Colegrone, Mrs. Matias and 2 sons, Mrs. Reyes and child, Miss Reyes, Messrs. Reyes, Geron, M. M. Bela, Mrs. Ladow, Messrs. G. beretta, Gelm, Mrs. and Miss Alana, Messrs. F. F. Hayes, F. Freemans, H. Lindblon, Robert T. Ruffin, Albert G. O. Struwe, Mrs. Ah Koi, Messrs. T. F. Heff, John Macmahon, Frank H. Burt, Mrs. Li Agniu, Messrs. W. W. Fegan, Barasmal, and Dulanamal.

Per *Airlie*, from Australia, Messrs. B. Ont-ram and Bushey.

Per *Trieste*, from Koko, Mr. Max. Samuel.

Per *Chingtu*, from Foochow, Prof. Richards.

Per *Phra Nang*, from Bangkok, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and 2 children, Miss M. Collins, Master Collins, and Mr. Hockheimer.

Per *Tartar*, from Manila, 1,200 U.S. Troops.

Per *Formosa*, from Tamsui, &c., Misses Brouwer, Lantz, and Whitden, Dr. Antonio Kinko, Messrs. Dalal, Kye, and Pang.

Per *Pakshan*, from Saigon, Messrs. Vetch, Chienmaye, Naphegyi and 211 Chinese.

Per *Gaelic*, from San Francisco, &c., Messrs. A. H. Lovett, J. P. Trask, J. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. Don C. W. Musser, Miss Laura Farrell, Mr. J. P. O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Nolker, Mr. W. Mason, Miss Mason, Messrs. C. P. Baggalay, Albert Simon, H. W. D. Schmidt, S. Baden, and E. T. Slight.

Per *Formosa*, from Yokohama, Mr. Ralpi.

Per *Wingsang*, from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. Loxley and 2 children, and Mr. Parker.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Masch, Messrs. Svokias and J. Kelly; from Kobe, Mr. Lum Shun Tung, Mr. and Mrs. Altmann; from Nagasaki, Mr. Alias, Mr. and Mrs. Weinberg and infant, Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Evemburg; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wheeley, Capt. E. Pottinger, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Filomena Baptista de Souza, Mr. K. W. Leach, Mrs. Aurea Sequeira, Mrs. Clara Alias and 5 children, Messrs. Mitchell and G. Bunua; for Saigon, from Shanghai, Mrs. Leng Le Ki, Mrs. Li Ki-hoe; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Messrs. Hardy Juniss, Sow Tsong Chea, and Tan Tong Watt; from Kobe, Mr. E. A. Apear, and Rev. l'Abbé Anriensis; from Shanghai, Messrs. Lee Sing Gue, G. E. Morrison, and Bonnet; for Colombo, from Shanghai, Mr. G. C. Totley; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Messrs. C. W. Boley, T. Schiotta, E. Kondo, and Buntaro Adachi; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Le Sauverge and Siard Victor; from Shanghai, Lieut. E. Woeste, Mr. and Mrs. Haas.

Per *Anping*, from Shanghai, Captain Kemp R.A.

Per *Hailoong*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. J. Focke.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Chusan*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mrs. Smith, Capt. C. H. Harrington, Mail Officer and Assistant; for Bombay, Messrs. N. M. Abdoolahoy Poonawalla and D. Abdoolally; for Marseilles, Mrs. Orsawa; from Japan, for Singapore, Mr. C. B. Oldfield; for Marseilles, Mr. Alfred Hetzer; for London, Mr. John Shand; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Pettican and child; for Penang, Mr. R. Weil; for Colombo, Mr. A. Willis; for Bombay, Rai Sahib G. Singh, and Mr. J. File; for London, Mr. Vaughn.

Per *Australien*, for Manila, Right Rev. Bishop Graves, Messrs. J. W. Bolles, E. C. Dalton, J. Gracia, Mrs. Grandon, Mrs. Clotilde Barredo, Mrs. Socorro Cajigal, Mrs. K. D. Gardens, Messrs. M. Poliakoff, A. Gropper, Miss R. Feinstein, Mr. and Mrs. James Lee; for Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Weight, and Mr. Castner; for Melbourne, Mr. and Master Hoiden.

Per *Valetta*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Mr. Tong, Mr. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. S. Reilly, Mr. Lewis Macco, and Mrs. Waller; from Bombay, Messrs. K. Md. Fazulbhoj and W. L. Keith.

Per *Rohilla*, from Hongkong, for Nagasaki, Mr. David Barnes; for Yokohama, Mr. Saltern Willett, Mrs. Thomas E. Evans, and E. C. Lane; for Yokohama, from London, Mr. Mitchell; from Bombay, Major J. O. Coates.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Dr. James Stoughton, Mrs. C. F. Hernandez, Miss M. Hernandez, Mrs. Lucas Turbito, Mr. B. Hernandez, Messrs. C. M. Sandford, J. Floom, F. Thompson, F. W. Werlitz, C. Kuwahara, E. Ozama, Mrs. N. Levering, Mrs. L. la Dow, Master I. Gabaretta, Mrs. M. Stanley, Mrs. Roza Bloomkhan, Mrs. Reich, and Mr. Pak Po Hang.

Per *City of Peking*, for Shanghai, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Havers, Mrs. B. Blake, and Miss O. Blake; for Kobe, Mr. L. Mallory; for San Francisco, Messrs. F. B. Mosley, H. C. Prosser, Lieut. Gelm, U.S.A., Mrs. Gelm, Mrs. H. M. Lund, Miss Lund, Miss Marie Collings, Master E. Collings, Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Curtis, Mr. D. A. Mitchell, Messrs. R. F. Berault, A. J. McFaddon, Chun Fong, F. U. Kiak, Gee Kee, Frank Munroe, and John Mozanic; for London, Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy.

Printed and Published by D. WARREN SMITH, at No. 11, Wyndham Street, Victoria, Hongkong.